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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

M. P. EGAN, Business Manager.

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☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

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The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Country.

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2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

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VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 26, 1873. NO. 270.

FIRST EDITION.

GREAT FIRE IN BALTIMORE.

Ten Blocks Burned, Comprising About One Hundred Buildings

Loss Estimated at $500,000.

BALTIMORE, July 25.—At a little after ten o'clock to-day a fire broke out in the planing mill of Joseph Thomas & Co., on the south side of Clay street, between Liberty and Park streets. The flames soon extended to the three adjoining blocks, and an immense conflagration is now raging. A stiff southwest breeze is blowing, and immense cinders are wafted several blocks, even to the Cathedral.

The fire is in the immediate vicinity of the Presbyterian church where the Presbyterian General Assembly was held. The entire southwest corner of this block has been burned.

1:10 P. M.—The fire is still raging. It has not extended beyond the block named in the previous dispatch. The Central Presbyterian church, Rev. Dr. Smith's pastor, on the southwest corner of Saratoga and Liberty streets, is completely wrecked, nothing remaining but the walls and towers. With the exception of three brick dwellings, commencing on the southeast corner, not a building remains in the block on which the church is situated.

At this hour the wildest rumors prevail in regard to fires in other portions of the city, but an inspection of localities named as on fire fail to verify the report. The roofs of several buildings in the Calvert street, north of Saratoga, took fire, among them the Children's Aid Society building, on Calvert street, adjoining the city spring, but all were extinguished. St. Alphonsus German Catholic church, a beautiful structure on the northeast corner of Saratoga and Park streets, is in imminent danger, but has not yet taken fire.

The work of moving is still going forward, and the streets are almost impassable. On Mulberry street the building of the Maryland Academy of Arts has been burned. Dr. Darrymple's school, adjoining, is on fire. Three handsome private residences on the north side of Mulberry street, between Cathedral street and the Park, took fire, but were saved much damaged. Forty men are passing water on the roof of the Cathedral, which is covered with blankets.

LATER PARTICULARS.

The fire was under control at 3 P. M. The loss is estimated by several parties at half a million dollars. It falls principally on dwellings. There were about a dozen business places destroyed. Among them are sash and blind factories, dress and cloak establishments, fancy goods and sewing machine stores, liquor, paint and tailor shops, and one saloon and restaurant. Many of the houses on Clay street were frame and two story brick buildings.

The residences of J. W. Bouldin, proprietor of the *Sun*, John S. Hopkins and Prof. A. R. Smith were saved by men with fire extinguishers. The Aisquith street church escaped, but the Orphan Asylum of St. Alphonsus school was almost entirely destroyed. The Cathedral escaped, but the valuable residences near it were destroyed, with the exception of those on Clay street. All dwellings destroyed belonged to wealthy persons.

A FULL ACCOUNT OF THE FIRE.

About 10:30 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the extensive four-story brick steam planing mill, sash and door factory owned and occupied by Joseph Thomas & Son, and situated on the south side of Clay street, near Park. Clay is a narrow street, beginning at Liberty street, about midway between and parallel with Saratoga street on the north and Lexington street on the south, extends west intersecting Park and Howard, a fresh and terminating at Eutaw street. Thomas' planing mill was in shape like the letter D, having a front on both Clay and Park streets. The fire broke out in the engine room, near the center of the south side, and in a short time the building was enveloped in flames, and the border of the engine immediately. In the meantime the fire alarm was sounded and steam fire were soon on the ground. A stiff breeze from the southwest was blowing and the flames soon communicated with the adjoining buildings on each side on Clay and Park streets. A general alarm was sounded, calling out the entire Fire Department. The fierceness and heat of the conflagration increased, and the breeze fed the flames, which leaped across Clay street to the north side, and soon each side of Clay street, east to Park street, was on fire. The flames shot high above the burning buildings, and dense volumes of suffocating smoke were borne northeastwards, hurling in every direction blazing cinders, which fell on dry parching roofs. In a short time Park street on each side from Lexington street on the south across Clay street to Saratoga street on the north, was a sheet of fire, nearly every building being of frame. The heat was so intense that all the firemen were driven from the street. The four brick tenements belonging to Mr. Bouldin, on the east, Saratoga on the north, Howard on the west and Lexington on the south, and intersected by Park and Clay streets, were each ablaze, and several fine buildings on Mulberry street had taken fire from the burning brands borne by the wind.

About 11 A. M. a general conflagration seemed imminent, and the Fire Department at Washington was telegraphed to for assistance. The greatest consternation prevailed. The roofs of several buildings as far off as Calvert street became ignited, as also the dome of the Cathedral steeple of St. Alphonsus's Catholic church, corner of Park and Saratoga streets. In all directions women and children were fleeing from their burning houses, and for acres around every article of furniture was being removed pell mell and strewn from windows. The streets were impassable from the blocking by furniture wagons and every kind of vehicle that could be brought into requisition. While this was raging the entire Fire Department was busy at work battling against the progress, assisted by a large force of men, and crowded the roofs of buildings on every side, and many blocks off, ceaselessly hauling buckets of brands with buckets of water and preventing ignition by spreading wet blankets. The dome of the Cathedral was covered with blankets and wet sheets, also the St. Alphonso's church. The flames, driven from Park street between Lexington and Saratoga by the intense heat, abandoned this section to its fate and directed their main efforts to preventing the spread of fire beyond the four blocks named.

Shortly after one o'clock P. M. two engines arrived from Washington and rendered valuable assistance. The fire raged till three P. M., but by four o'clock was completely under control.

THE BURNED DISTRICT—LIST OF BUILDINGS BURNED.

NEW YORK, July 25.—The *Herald's* special says the burned district is bounded by Mulberry, Liberty, Lexington and Howard streets, and comprises ten blocks, divided by Clay, Saratoga and Little Pleasants streets, running east and west, and by Park street running north and south. The following is a list of buildings destroyed and losses as far as known. Where no estimate is made, the losses have not yet been ascertained:

Commencing on Saratoga street, south side, at corner of Liberty, every building is burned, including the Central Presbyterian church, the estimated loss of which is $150,000; insurance $60,000. The building adjoining on the west, No. 86, occupied by J. A. Horsey; No. 88, by Mary Smith; No. 90, by T. J. Batsomar, shoes; No. 92, by Dr. J. Lindsay; No. 94, by Dr. Powell; No. 96 by Miss Margaret Dietor; No. 98 unoccupied; No. 100, by Miss Middleton; No. 102, by Sisters of Notre Dame; No. 104, St. Alphonso's church and library, which extended to Clay street south. The estimated loss on the two latter buildings is said to be $80,000, covered by insurance, but it is what companies has not been ascertained. No. 106, boarding house; No. 108, by Daniel Sullivan, gas fitter; No. 110, to Mr Park street, by Simon Gorn. All these are brick structures, several stories in height, and are a total loss.

West of Park street, on Saratoga street—No. 116, by Clement Sadenstucker; No. 118, by T. J. Growley, house carpenter; No. 120, by A. Ostendorf, jeweler; No. 122, J. Sauerbrey, tailor; No. 124, D. Hook, confectionery; No. 126, John Wets, lager beer; No. 128, Frederick Nelder, lager beer; No. 130, Private house; No. 132, Henry Litz, lager beer. All were burned out. No. 134, and 136, the latter the Central Garden lager beer saloon, partially burned, at which point the fire was stopped on Saratoga street, four doors from Howard street. On the south side of Saratoga street no buildings are destroyed, but a dwelling adjoining St. Alphonso's church, occupied by the Redemptionist Fathers was deluged with water. On the west side of Howard street, the rear of the Central Presbyterian church to the corner of Clay, were three private dwellings, Nos. 58, 60 and 62, which are the only dwellings left standing on the block and are only partially damaged. On Clay street, north side, between Liberty and Park, every building has been destroyed. On the south side of Clay street, between Liberty and Park, James A. Berg, carpenters and builders, loss $5,000; insurance $3,000. John D. Stewart's dwelling, loss $3,000; insurance $2,000. No. 25 on the south side of Clay street, west of Park; loss, $5,000; no insurance. No. 27, a large four-story building owned by Andrew Banks, built for a silk factory and occupied by several small families. No. 29, on the north side of Clay and west of Park dwellings, owned by Mr. Morris Brandt. No. 31, on the north side of Clay and west of Park, the building is owned and occupied by Park, carpenters and cabinet makers, whose individual loss is small. On the Park street, west side, between Lexington and Saratoga, the principal houses are H. N. Burns, tobacco, No. 21; Thomas Carey & Co., furnishing goods, No. 23; Isaac C. Bartels, from this point to Clay street some two-story dwellings were destroyed; one dwelling of ten small houses, thence to Saratoga principally grocery and fruit stores, Nos. 27 to 37, the largest beer saloon. On the east side of Park street, from Lexington to Clay, sewing machine, Arnigee, E. Rosenbusch & Co.; Wesner, machine shop; Price, house manufacturer; Wells & Sons, marble yard; Bogart, stoves; the latter estimated at the loss of the row from Lexington to Saratoga. The principal loss on Saratoga street was the First English Lutheran church and parsonage, Rev. Jas. H. Barclay, pastor, with valuable library attached; a total loss. Insured for about $40,000. On Mulberry street, south side, the University of Maryland and Maryland Academy of Arts both took fire, but were only partially damaged on the roof, and the former was flooded with water, both fully covered by insurance. A valuable museum attached to the Academy was unharmed; most of the pictures were removed and saved. On the north side of Mulberry street four brick dwellings, 43, 45, 47 and 49, were burned out, and Nos. 37, 39 and 41 partially burned.

In estimating the total loss there is a wide difference of opinion, some placing it as high as $500,000; but experienced insurance men to-night think that between $300,000 and $400,000 will cover all losses. The insurance cannot be estimated to-night, but is confined chiefly to the Firemen's, Baltimore, Howard, Home, and German of this city, now, however, to such an extent as to impair or affect the solvency of either. The Equitable to-night estimates their insurance in the burned district at about $85,000; Firemen's $20,000; Baltimore $10,00; Howard $10,000; and Home less. The local agent here of the continental, of New York, states their loss at $4,000. It is said the Hanover, of New York, will owe $7,000. Beyond these estimates no reasonable information whatever can be obtained, and any statement would be conjectural.

The loss of Thomas & Son has not been ascertained. It is said they have a policy of $18,800 on sending and stock in the Firemens' of Baltimore. Louis Dolter, owner of four buildings on Saratoga and four on Clay street, included in the list previously given, loss $20,000; insurance $10,000, in the German of this city.

No loss of life attended the fire from burning or falling walls. It is reported a woman died dead in the street, overcome by excitement and alarm about one hundred houses were destroyed, and about sixty families rendered homeless.

According to a dispatch to the *Tribune*, the boundaries of the burned district are as follows: Howard street on the west, Lexington street on the south, Liberty street on the east and Mulberry street on the north. The alleys running from Cathedral street through to the corner of Liberty and Saratoga street form a portion of the eastern boundary. Clay street, where the fire first began, is a half street, half alley, running parallel to Lexington, and between the latter and next parallel street the blocks at each corner of the district are only partially burned.

THE KIDNAPPING CASE.

Americans Arrested by British Officers on American Soil—The Boot on the Other Leg.

MINNEOPOLIS, July 25.—It seems now to be generally conceded by parties on both sides of the boundary that the recapture of Gordon was effected on American soil. The *Tribune's* Pembina correspondent had an interview with Bradley, the Custom House officer who released Gordon and arrested the Americans, as follows:

Reporter—Will you please state, Mr. Bradley, the exact point at which you made the arrest? Mr. B.—At the corner of the fence over there.

Reporter—Is that point south of the line recently located as the new boundary? Mr. B.—Yes, about 100 yards.

The correspondent further says that by the treaty with England the boundary line between the United States and British possessions was declared to be the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude. That point being admitted, it only remains to locate that line. No regularly recognized survey ever having been made, the proper authorities of the government appointed Commissioners to jointly examine and adjust the line, and said line so located was to be the boundary line. It is positively stated, on good authority, that no further proceedings in the case were necessary. That the two nations ratified the survey before made, and that the instant the stakes were set under the direction of the Commissioners all and each of the persons were on American territory. If such prove to be the facts in the case, then the arrest of Hay and Keegan were simply cases of kidnapping, for which the officers of the British government are personally amenable. If the capture of Gordon was a violation of law, international or local, so was the capture of the officers sent to make the arrest. The Custom House stands upon American soil, and the government of Canada was permitted to occupy it for the collection of customs alone, through the courtesy of the government of Washington. Could Dr. McLaughton or special arrangement were they allowed to use it for other purposes.

The *Tribune's* special from Fort Garry to-day says: There has been a great change in the sentiment of the people within the past few days. With the exception of the lick-spittle crowd that worships his majesty, Ait-riel Cameron, no man can be found who does not openly sympathize with the prisoners.

It is now understood that no decision of the bail question will be rendered to-morrow, on account of the sickness of Judge McLaze.

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No list of depositors in the Brooklyn Trust Company has yet been published, and probably none will be at present. It is said that Plymouth Church had a large balance there a few weeks since, which, however, was reduced to $17,000, that amount being there to the church's credit still.

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Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

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Wrong Matches.

After all, we are inclined to think that the real solution of this gathering of the Erie Railroad yesterday will be mechanical rather than alphabetic. It is the pen that is inadequate to the work that needs to be done. As an instrument the pen may be perfect of its kind, as the common sewing-machine is perfect. Neither pen nor needle is likely to be ever done away with wholly; yet both fall alone to meet the increased demands of our present day civilization. The sewing-machine has come in to do the great bulk of our stitching. We can trust to others to do the handwriting for our writing. The letters must be struck with a metal type instead of being traced by hand; and the writer's part is to be satisfied wholly, or chiefly, to the touching of appropriate keys. With such a machine the distinctness of the writing will no longer be at the mercy of unsteady or undisciplined nerves and muscles; the characters may be compared, as they are called by those of Bell's *Visible Speech*, or even the chinese, without increasing in the least the labor of writing, and the "copy" will correspond exactly with print.

The degree of success already attained by several inventors of writing-machines is sufficient to assure that the manual labor of literary workmen is certain to be greatly diminished. May we hope that the quality of their work will be correspondingly improved?—*Scribner's for August.*

Whipple Thompson, of Staffordville, eighty-seven years of age, has never rode in a railroad car, though he has lived in that village twenty-six years—of his life previous having been spent in Watertown, Mass. He helped to build the first woolen mill erected in Massachusetts.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

The Great Fire at Baltimore.

Escaped Lunatic Recaptured.

The Trans-Atlantic Balloon Voyage.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 25, 1873.

The Baltimore Fire.

The great fire at Baltimore to-day has engrossed public attention so much that nothing else scarcely has been talked of, and business in the Departments was pretty much suspended. Quite a number of persons, officials and others, went over to Baltimore.

Escaped Lunatic Recaptured.

Mary Harris, the girl who killed the Treasury clerk, Burroughs, some years ago, because he would not marry her, and who made her escape from the Insane Asylum near this city about three weeks ago, has been recaptured in Philadelphia, and was to-day brought back and lodged in her old quarters. It has been ascertained that she was assisted in her escape by an employee of the asylum. She does not show any evidence of insanity, and it is probable that some efforts will be made to have her legally discharged from the asylum.

Too Dangerous.

The Signal Service Bureau, after agreeing to detail an employee to go on the proposed transatlantic balloon voyage, now reconsiders its intention, although twenty of the employees in different parts of the country have applied for permission. General Myers, Chief of the Bureau, has changed his mind because of the great danger.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 25, 1873.

ULTIMATUM WITH REGARD TO CUBA.

Information from Madrid by telegraph has just been received in diplomatic circles. It is that the Cortes by a large majority resolved not to confer further political privileges on Cuba until the insurgents shall lay down their arms.

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS DELEGATION.

A delegation of cigar manufacturers visited the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to-day to protest against the adoption of the patent cigar box. Mr. Straighton, Secretary of the National Tobacco Association, requested the abolition of the cigar manufacturers' bond of $500, on the ground that many honest but poor manufacturers could not furnish the bond, and the Commissioner requested that further explanation of the subject be submitted to him in writing for his further consideration. The Commissioner listened to the arguments of the delegation and promised to endeavor to do justice to all parties.

POSTAL CARDS.

The Postoffice Department to-day commenced supplying the small offices throughout the country with postal cards.

THE CHOLERA

Two Deaths in Wheeling To-Day and Two More Expected to Prove Fatal.

WHEELING, W. Va., July 25.—William Wilson, of the firm of Wilson, Dunlevy & Co., boat builders of this city, died last evening of cholera. To-day Mc-Liston or special arrangement were they allowed to use it for other purposes.

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LOUISVILLE, July 25.—A dastardly attempt was made to throw the eastward mail train from the Louisville and Mississippi Railroad from the track last night, at a point near North Vernon station, junction of the Jeffersonville and Indianapolis Railroad. Entered a pile of burning rails on the track in time to stop the train, when a man, concealed behind the fence, fired into the engine of the train and then fled. Henry Farmer, the conductor, and passengers gave chase, and overtook the fugitive, who proved to be one A. P. Dougherty, a carpenter, living near by. Dougherty claims that sparks from the engine had set fire to his fences, and he had taken this means of revenge; and he had been engaged freely. Dougherty was taken to North Vernon, and after an examination before the Mayor was held in $500 to answer.

Wrong Matches.

After all, we are inclined to think that the real solution of this gathering of the Erie Railroad yesterday will be mechanical rather than alphabetic. It is the pen that is inadequate to the work that needs to be done. As an instrument the pen may be perfect of its kind, as the common sewing-machine is perfect. Neither pen nor needle is likely to be ever done away with wholly; yet both fall alone to meet the increased demands of our present day civilization. The sewing-machine has come in to do the great bulk of our stitching. We can trust to others to do the handwriting for our writing. The letters must be struck with a metal type instead of being traced by hand; and the writer's part is to be satisfied wholly, or chiefly, to the touching of appropriate keys. With such a machine the distinctness of the writing will no longer be at the mercy of unsteady or undisciplined nerves and muscles; the characters may be compared, as they are called by those of Bell's *Visible Speech*, or even the chinese, without increasing in the least the labor of writing, and the "copy" will correspond exactly with print.

The degree of success already attained by several inventors of writing-machines is sufficient to assure that the manual labor of literary workmen is certain to be greatly diminished. May we hope that the quality of their work will be correspondingly improved?—*Scribner's for August.*

Whipple Thompson, of Staffordville, eighty-seven years of age, has never rode in a railroad car, though he has lived in that village twenty-six years—of his life previous having been spent in Watertown, Mass. He helped to build the first woolen mill erected in Massachusetts.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Convention of Officials at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, July 25.—The adjourned meeting of Railroad Managers, Superintendents, Ticket and Passenger Agents, to consider the commissions, free passes, etc., was held here yesterday. After considerable discussion resolutions were adopted declaring no more free passes shall be issued after August 1st, except to officers, agents and employees of the roads. Twenty-one roads were represented, two-thirds of which are west of the Mississippi river.

Freight Tariff of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific.

CHICAGO, July 25.—The *Times* of this morning states that the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company has promulgated a new freight tariff, which averages nearly twenty per cent less than the present tariff, which was issued since the passage of the new railroad act. It also states that the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Road has decided to make material reduction in the freight tariff on grain.

Opposition to the New Bridge at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, July 25.—The opposition of a portion of the steamboat interest here to the bridge now being built across the river at this point created a great deal of surprise, as the bridge is being constructed in accordance with the law, and in some particulars even more favorable to the steamboat interest than the law requires. For example, the law requires the span to be fifty feet in the clear above the city directing the main arch. When finished it will be fifty-six feet in the clear and the other arches fifty-one feet, which, Captain Eads, Chief Engineer, says will allow the largest boats on the river to pass under the bridge with a smoke-stacks down, at an ordinary stage of water, with several feet to spare. Steamboatmen say they thought the bridge was to be a level span instead of arched, but as the plans of the bridge have been on exhibition for five years, it is thought strange that opposition should spring up at this late day and when its construction is so near completion.

POLITICAL.

State.

The Democratic conferees for Fayette and Greene have failed to make a nomination for the Judgeship of this Judicial district. We shall, consequently, have to make a nomination for the same office, unless Greene sells out, which she is supposed to have done a year ago. A Democratic nomination in Greene would be worth at least a few thousand dollars, and it pays there better, sometimes, to squat than to stand.—*Uniontown Standard.*

There are two Democratic parties, one that has departed, and another that won't depart. Together they don't amount to much—separated they are certainly of no consequence.—*Harrisburg State Journal.*

General A. H. Glatz and E. D. Zeigler, have been chosen delegates from York county to the next Democratic State Convention.

The Democracy of Lycoming county will hold their delegate election on the 16th of August, and their convention on the 19th.

The Harrisburg correspondent of the *Bucks County Press* writes: "R. W. Mackey is a candidate for State Treasurer and the indications are that he will receive the nomination almost unanimously. He is a fine business man, thoroughly experienced, and has, during his term as Clerk of the State Treasury department in such a creditable manner, that his qualification for the position is recognized all over the State. The success of the Democrats have thoroughly collected and the State debt diminished more rapidly than under any previous administration.

A Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry has been formed in Hayfield, Crawford county. This is the sixth in the State, and the only one west of the mountains.

Editors, ignorant of what they are writing about—and there are a few of that class yet living—insist that the adjournment of the Constitutional Convention is due to "the efforts of the Cameron-Harrisburg." This is certainly more than Harkaway deserves, for it was he who led in the movement to adjourn, and the success obtained by the zeal of his lackalaw one of the Cameron-Harrisburg ring. Bad as this "ring" is said to be it could hardly deserve so cruel a slash.—*Reading Republican.*

The *Bucks County Railroad* says:

The Republican party in this county must carry no deck load this fall. Last fall, with a thorough organization and an earnest effort, our majority for Governor Hartranft was run up to 1,049. The contest there was squarely between the Republican party and its opponents. We have the vote to equal, if not exceed, that majority this fall, and nothing but indifference on the part of the masses or the introduction of side issues can lower the Republican standard in Bucks county. Last year by the simple discharge of duty we signalized our devotion to the principles of the Republican party and vindicated one of our braves, best and most trustworthy leaders. Similar, determined and enthusiastic work the Democratic party in this county are endeavoring to secure by stratagem what they cannot upon principle, and to day they are willing to forsake, if need be, every distinctive principle of their party association in the hope that a truce may be made in the Republican organization. The fight this fall will be made upon Assembly, Prothonotary and Commissioner, and to secure these offices every sacrifice of party friends and every resort to deception and misrepresentation will be made and done. The opposition to the "Local Option" law is to be courted and the question of a new Court House is to be brought into the canvass, and perhaps to suit every locality will be freely given. The masses of the Republican party should know those things, and know them now.

Massachusetts.

MEETING OF REPUBLICANS OPPOSED TO GENERAL BUTLER'S NOMINATION.

BOSTON, July 25.—Pursuant to call, a meeting of members of the Republican party opposed to the nomination of General Butler for Governor, was held here to-day. The hall was comfortably filled with Republicans from all parts of the State. Among those present were H. L. Dawes, Judge Hoar, George T. Hoar, Speaker Sanford, H. H. Coolidge, ex-Speaker Jewett, Adam Thaser, and J. M. Forbanks. The meeting was called to order by Judge Hoar, who denounced in unqualified terms the salary grab, and pronounced Butler unfit to hold any office of power to prevent the State from being carried for the author of that measure. H. H. Coolidge presided. An Executive Committee was appointed to consider what measures were necessary to perpetuate the integrity of the Republican party, and to promote the welfare of the State. The meeting then adjourned.

A meeting of the Executive Committee was then held, and a committee of three appointed to draw up an address to the people of the State, to be reported at adjourned meeting of committee.

Ohio.

HON. M. G. GROESBECK DECLINES THE CANDIDACY FOR GOVERNOR.

CINCINNATI, July 25.—General Brinkerhoff, with Mr. Cunningham, of Allen county, have been here to-day conferring with leading men with reference to the Convention, July 30, at Columbus. They visited Hon. M. G. Groesbeck, who positively declined the candidacy for Governor.

General.

MILWAUKEE, July 25.—A Convention of Wisconsin Grangers is called at Milwaukee the 23d of August. Three delegates from each grange will be in attendance.

It is stated that all the candidates for Governor in Minnesota have announced their cordial friendship for the Grange movement, their fealty, and they evince a lively interest in the crops and the potato bug prospect.

The Texas Democratic Convention has been called to meet at Austin, September 3.

Governor Dix has signed the last bill approved by him, also passed by the Legislature. He has signed in all 1,016 bills.

Really these Western newspapers are cruel. The way they lacerate the feelings of back-pay Congressmen is enough to draw tears from a crocodile. Will these fellows have the common decency to let us alone in the Cambuzing (Mo.) Statesman. "We have recently been placed under obligations to the Hon. Schuyler Colfax, late ex-Congressman, for public documents. We should feel under renewed obligations if he would re-double the force of his energies by returning the back-pay he both voted for and drew."

Says the Cincinnati *Times*, the diligent Democracy and their unreliable colleagues, the "independents" like flyers, are just now having a fine time pretending to believe that a lightning rod swindle, which is the one impending event that is taking shape in the political world of Ohio. It would be the height of cruelty to interfere with the delightful enjoyments of these gentlemen.

We give it up. The salary grabbers are all right. Not one of them has yet been struck by lightning; not one of them has been killed by a tornado or steamboat explosion; not one of them has fallen into the river and been drowned; not one of them has had the choice of being shot or hung; not one of them has been bitten by a mad dog or a rattlesnake, and not one of them has died of delirium tremens. Heaven, indeed, seems to smile on their deeds.—*Bangor Commercial.*

The Democracy seem determined to run General Grant for a third term, and won't take no for an answer. The Missouri *Republican* is confident he is anxious to run again because he says he isn't—a clear case of *locus a non lucendo*. Really, though, there is no good reason why the Democrats should not—both Ulysses Grant for a third term if they want to.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

The proposition of the Dubuque *Telegraph*, that the economy party be christened by the double-barrelled appellation of "Democratic-Republican," is being considered in Kentucky. If the sectional bolt can be consummated it is the intention of the Democratic party in this county are endeavoring to secure by stratagem what they cannot upon principle, and to day they are willing to forsake, if need be, every distinctive principle of their party association in the hope that a truce may be made in the Republican organization. The fight this fall will be made upon Assembly, Prothonotary and Commissioner, and to secure these offices every sacrifice of party friends and every resort to deception and misrepresentation will be made and done. The opposition to the "Local Option" law is to be courted and the question of a new Court House is to be brought into the canvass, and perhaps to suit every locality will be freely given. The masses of the Republican party should know those things, and know them now.

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The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1873.

COMMODORE VANDERBILT has signalized his advent as President of the Lake Shore Railroad by directing that from this time forward no passes be issued to any person not actually connected with the Road.

THE "freedom of the Press" has received a new definition as well as vindication: it means freedom for DANA, of the *New York Sun*, to lie as much as he pleases, and to blackguard any one as often as he pleases.

IN LESS than four years the probabilities are that Ulysses S. Grant will walk to the scaffold or mount a throne!—*Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser.*

The certainty is that in less than four days the lunatic who indicted the above should walk into a straight-jacket or mount a dunce-block.

THE Johnstown *Tribune* is devoting itself by the column to an exposure of its neighbor, the *Voice*. Is it worth while? A man may wrestle with a skunk, and get the better of it; but the atmosphere is not improved by the result.

THE Board of Appeals for the revision of the assessments of City Taxes has completed its labors, and the corrections rendered necessary by the reductions made by the Board have been properly entered. All City Taxes are due and payable before the first of August. After that date, the uncollected assessments will be placed in the hands of Collectors, with ten per cent. added.

IT SEEMS generally conceded that the "Crispins" Associations of Massachusetts, composed of shoemakers, which were at one time as powerful in Massachusetts as the "Granges" are now in the West, have so declined in numbers that now there is scarcely an Association in existence in that State. This is the fate of all secret political societies, or of secret societies turned to political uses. They spring up rapidly; flourish for a while like a green bay tree; and then gradually fade out. It is impossible, after the first glare of excitement wears off, to keep up the interest in them.

PATRIOTISM in WALPOLE'S time was defined to be the last *refuge* of scoundrels; in this country, it is *the* last refuge of unappreciated office-seekers. The Allan county movement, for instance, was supposed to be the spontaneous product of a patriotic impulse among the people; but it turns out that T. E. COCHRINGHAM, who wrote the Allen county resolutions, expects to get the nomination for Governor from the 30th of July Convention at Columbus. He was engineering the thing for himself, from the start, and there was nothing spontaneous about it. So the milk in the cocoanut is now fully accounted for.

THE encouraging pat on the head given us by the Emperor of Austria when he visited the American part of the Vienna Exposition, and his patronizing remark that we are "a great and growing people," may have pleased the flunkies and snobs who were present on the occasion, but will pass for little anywhere else. If we are "a great and growing people," and "show satisfactory progress in the mechanic arts," there is no evidence of such facts in the Exposition, and the compliment is a thoroughly empty one, so far as the Kaiser was concerned. The compliment would have been more gratifying if there had been anything in the Vienna Exposition to warrant it.

A DEMOCRATIC correspondent of the New York *Express*, writing concerning the pending political canvass in Virginia, says: "The great danger, here, is that a large class of our people never read a paper." We are glad to hear that that *is* a danger to the Democracy. The time was, in that State, when such men as HENRY A. WISE could rejoice over the fact that there was not a newspaper published in his Congressional district. The Democracy had full sway, then, and the absence of newspapers was its greatest safeguard. If the time has come when even a Virginia Democrat can mourn over the ignorance and consequent lukewarmness of "our people," then have intelligence and the ability to read a paper come to be virtues where before they were considered vices. The world moves, and Virginia moves with it.

THE railroad section of the new Constitution of this State, as agreed to by the Convention, excites very general opposition throughout the State, so far as the papers are concerned. We have not opened one paper that speaks well of it. How is this? Is it not evident, from this opposition, that there is an organized effort to have the Constitution voted down? The railroad article referred to is but a copy from a similar one in the new Illinois Constitution, and that is well known to be the embodiment of all the Constitutional wisdom of the age. We are surprised to see our editorial brethren betrayed into hostility to anything that has the Illinois brand on it, but let them think better of it. Are we to lose all the grand reforms that have been projected, to gratify a few baggarly railroads?

THE Philadelphia *North American* notes a wide discrepancy between the railroad statistics of Pennsylvania given in POOR'S Manual and those given in the Auditor General's report. The total funded railroad debt is given by the Auditor General at $349,270,700, and in the Manual at $172,846,525; the cost of construction of the railroads in the State was $524,395,134 according to the report, and but $349,841,142 according to the Manual. And the same discrepancy extends to the entire details given by both authorities. As the Auditor General's report is framed from the returns made on oath to that officer, by the railroad officers, his figures are doubtless reliable, and POOR should either get his figures, hereafter, direct from the Auditor General, or strike the possessive case out of his title, leaving it to be known as the Poor Manual of the Railroads of the United States.

BREACH OF TRUST.

Detected rascals have always been wont to take comfort and find confidence in the fancy, prevalent among rogues, that they are no worse than others, and really American rogues of the present day need be at no loss for facts which seem to corroborate their impudent assumption. Astounding disclosures of dishonesty in men before reputed honest, succeed one another in such rapid succession that people have not time to digest and make up their minds about the circumstances and lesson of one moral horror of the kind, before their attention is called to its successor. In these financial scandals, of which the explosion of the Brooklyn Trust Company is the most recent, it is not merely a single individual who is perverted to have been unworthy of the confidence placed in him. No doubt, the fall of such a man as E. S. MILLS presents in itself all the circumstances necessary to render the event most comforting to scoundrels and most demoralizing to the community. He was a person of pleasing address and attractive manners; he was full of public spirit and overflowed with sympathy for his kind; he was prominent in the religious organization to which he belonged, and in its labors for the general welfare; he was a lover of the fine arts and a liberal patron of their professors, and for these and all other worthy and benevolent interests, with a generous hand he dealt out the money—of other people. However, while he lived, the source of his benefactions and of the funds on which he lived so elegantly, was neither known nor suspected, and when he died—accidentally drowned, as was then supposed by all and is still believed by many—he was splendidly eulogized and duly described and commended to the admiration and imitation of survivors by distinguished ministers of the Gospel. Obituary notices of the deceased banker suitably eulogistic and giving edifying biographical details were also prepared and published, and if the investigation of the affairs of the Trust Company had been postponed a few weeks, doubtlessly a monument lofty and graceful and fittingly inscribed, would have been placed over the remains to transmit to posterity the memory of such transcendant worth. Unfortunately for the edification of future generations, the books of the bank were at once examined with the result of showing that, in despite of appearances, the eminent financier had been very ill-used rogue, who for years had carried on his financial operations with money stolen from funds entrusted to his care, and had "locked up the whole available capital of the concern in overdrafts and depreciated if not worthless bonds."

Neither argument or invective is needed to emphasize the demoralizing effect of such a career in a commercial community. For one young man whom the awful retribution of posthumous infamy may deter from attempting a similar career, there are probably dozens or hundreds who will be tempted by its lengthened impunity and brilliant prosperity. But this influence is perhaps insignificant in comparison with the cynical contempt for human nature which such an example inspires or confirms. Unprincipled persons, whether fully developed rogues or not, of course see in it full corroboration of their belief or suspicion that notwithstanding show and professions, all others are as corrupt as themselves.

Unhappily the example of MILLS, the President, is not the only demoralizing feature in the collapse of the Brooklyn Trust Company. With MILLS were associated in the management of it a number of Directors who rank high in New York as men of honor and respectability. They are capitalists as well. In fact, the names of the men formed an essential part of the capital of the bank. They were known to the public as shrewd, capable business men, well able to take care of whatever interests they might receive in charge; so that by their connection with the Trust Company, not only their friends, rich and poor, but the general public were induced to make deposits in the concern. Equally to stockholders and depositors, the names of the Directors constituted the guarantee that funds committed to the company would be safely kept and honestly and judiciously managed. It is always so in all concerns of the class, as everybody knows, and to suppose that the Directors of the Trust Company were not aware of the confidence placed in them and of the reciprocal obligations they sustained while retaining their office, is absurd. And yet from the investigation of the management of the exploded bank it appears that the Directors acted precisely as if they had no responsibility in the business. Placed in their position to overlook, and if necessary, to control the action of the President, they allowed him to do exactly what he pleased. As if they had incurred no responsibility to others, they left the entire management in his hands, and in truth abdicated their office without informing the public of the fact. They permitted him to take worthless securities, and even to violate the charter of the company by lending money to its officers, and finally their indifference was carried to such an extreme that they possessed no definite knowledge of the affairs or condition of the bank. At length when the circumstance became known to these Directors, that their President was using money of depositors for his own purposes, the astounding fact is established that one of the most distinguished and respectable of the gentlemen spoke of the crime as "too common an error." He denied that it was dishonest. It is safe to say that the disclosures concerning the manner in which these "respectable" Directors discharged their duty to the Brooklyn Trust Company will be as demoralizing in their influence as the conduct of MILLS.

We may, however, trust that these revelations will, in another direction, be followed by results advantageous to the public. In other cities, besides Brooklyn and New York, there are financial companies not more favored in their Directors than the Brooklyn Trust Company. Strange as the statement seems, it is no unusual thing, they say, for men, who would scorn to obtain money under false pretenses, to permit the use of their names in a manner which thus defrauds the public. In other words, they accept the office of bank Directors, and then neglect to exercise the supervision and control which the position imposes, and when subordinates abuse their opportunities and hundreds of poor people are robbed of their hardly earned savings, the careless Directors are safe in their immaculate "respectability," not only from harm but from reproach. The worst said of them is that conscious of their own honesty they confided too much in the honesty of others. But it is no apology, and until such men incur by their carelessness the infamy they merit, failures like that of the Brooklyn Trust Company will be common.

County Fairs.

The following is a list of the county fairs to be held in Ohio this fall:

Allen, Lima, September 30, October 1, 2, 3.
Ashtabula, Jefferson, September 9, 10, 11.
Athens, Athens, September 24, 25, 26.
Auglaize, W. Apakoneta, October 1, 2, 3.
Belmont, St. Clairsville, September 17, 18, 19.
Brown, Georgetown, September 2, 3, 4, 5.
Butler, Hamilton, August 27.
Carroll, Carrollton, September 30, October 1, 2.
Champaign, Urbana, September 30, October 1, 2, 3.
Clark, Springfield, September 23, 24, 25, 26.
Clermont, Boston, September 9, 10, 11, 12.
Clinton, Wilmington, September 16, 17, 18, 19.
Columbiana, New Lisbon, September 23, 24, 25, 26.
Coshocton, Coshocton, September 23, 24, 25, 26
Crawford, Bucyrus, September 30, October 1, 2, 3.
Darke, Greenville, September 23, 24, 25, 26.
Defiance, Defiance, September 23, 24, 25, 26.
Delaware, Delaware, September 30, October 1, 2.
Erie, Sandusky City, September 2, 3, 4, 5.
Fairfield, Lancaster, October 15, 16, 17, 18.
Fayette, Washington, September 2, 4, 5, 6.
Franklin, Columbus, September 16, 17, 18, 19.
Gallia, Gallipolis, October 1, 2, 3.
Geauga, Burton, September 23, 24, 25.
Greene, Zenia, October 8, 9, 10.
Guernsey, Cambridge, September 10, 11, 12.
Hamilton, Carthage, September 3, 4, 5.
Hancock, Findlay, October 1, 2, 3, 4.
Hardin, Kenton, September 30, October 1, 2, 3.
Harrison, Cadiz, September 30, October 1, 2, 3.
Highland, Hillsboro, September 24, 25, 26.
Hocking, Logan, October 9, 10, 11.
Holmes, Millersburg, September 24, 25, 26.
Huron, Norwalk, September 9, 10, 11, 12.
Jefferson, Smithville, September 24, 25, 26.
Lake, Painesville, September 16, 17, 18.
Licking, Newark, September 30, October 1, 2, 3.
Logan, Bellefontaine, September 30, October 1, 2, 3.
Lorain, Elyria, September 16, 17, 18, 19.
Lucas, Toledo, September 24, 25, 26.
Mahoning, Canfield, October 7, 8, 9.
Marion, Marion, October 8, 9, 10, 11.
Medina, Medina, September 24, 25, 26.
Meigs, Pomeroy, September 5, 6.
Mercer, Celina, October 1, 2, 3.
Miami, Troy, October 1, 2, 3, 4.
Montgomery, Dayton, September 23, 24, 25, 26.
Morgan, McConnelsville, September 30, October 1, 2, 3.
Noble, Sarahville, October 8, 9, 10.
Paulding, Paulding, September 16, 17, 18, 19
Perry, New Lexington, September 17, 18, 19, 20.
Pickaway, Circleville, September 16, 17, 18, 19.
Portage, Ravenna, September 23, 24, 25.
Richland, Mansfield, October 7, 8, 9.
Ross, Chillicothe, September 9, 10, 11, 12.
Sandusky, Fremont, October 8, 9, 10, 11.
Scioto, Portsmouth, September 16, 17, 18.
Seneca, Tiffin, September 24, 25, 26.
Shelby, Sidney, September 16, 17, 18, 19.
Stark, Canton, September 30, October 1, 2, 3.
Summit, Akron, September 2, 3, 4, 5.
Trumbull, Warren, September 16, 17, 18.
Tuscarawas, Canal Dover, September 30, October 1, 2.
Union, Marysville, September 17, 18, 19.
Warren, Lebanon, September 9, 10, 11, 12.
Washington, Marietta, Sept. 17, 18, 19.
Wayne, Wooster, September 2, 3, 4, 5.
Williams, Bryan, September 16, 17, 18.
Wood, Tontogany, September 30, October 1, 2.
Wyandot, Upper Sandusky, September 23, 24, 25, 26.

Brigham Young Determined to Have Peace in His Family.

The elopement of Brigham Young's seventeenth wife, reported by telegraph a few days ago, was not without encouragement, it seems, from the autocrat of the Mormon church, though he did not design or consent that she should go so soon. A Salt Lake paper gives the following extract from one of Brigham Young's recent sermons:

I wish my women to understand that what I am going to say to them as well as others, and if any of those who are here to tell their sisters; yes, all the women in the community. I am going to give you this time to tell whether you will stay with me or not, and be set at liberty; but if you stay with me you shall comply with the law of God in every respect, and that, too, without murmuring or whining. You must fulfil the law of God in every respect, and round up your shoulders to walk up to the mark without any grunting.

County Fairs.

DR. CHAPLIN, of the English exploring party in Palestine, writes from Jerusalem, under date of June 26th, as follows: "The workmen engaged in repairing the dome of the rock recently uncovered the rafters of the roof of the outer corridor, and discovered upon one of them some Cufic writing. It is very neatly done in black paint, and is in remarkably good preservation. Its purport is that it (what) was made for Jafr El-Mukkari, Emir of the faithful, by the order of El-Saidy, and bears the date 905. My friend, the learned Sheikh Assad, tells me that El-Saidy was the mother of Jafr, and that she is mentioned in the Hayat E.-Jewarah. Jafr died in 310 of the Mohammedan era. Copies of the inscription are being sent to the office of the Palestine Exploration Fund, where those interested in the matter may see them."

FROM the returns of the British Board of Trade for June, a brief summary of which is given as usual by the London *Times*, it appears that the rise in prices has not had such an upon the quantities of exported goods to such an extent that there is a positive loss in values. The declared value of all exports from Great Britain in June was £19,460,083, against £20,-229,621 for June, 1872, being a general decline of nearly four per cent. Even this does not tell the whole story, for the value of the coal shipped was forty-five per cent. greater than last year, while the quantity had declined four per cent. The value of the iron exported was as great as last year, but the quantity had diminished twenty-one per cent.

BOTH Senators Conkling and Howe are eligible for the position of Chief Justice, although the salary of that position was increased in the last general Salary bill, thereby disqualifying members of the Congress which passed that measure. This increase, it appears, was not made during the pressent term of these Senators, which began by virtue of their reelection on the 4th of March last. Senators Edmunds and Carpenter, however, are not eligible since their present terms began in March, 1869, and do not end until 1875. Senator Conkling voted for the increase of salary, and Senator Edmunds did all in his power to defeat it; but the fact of a term ending for Conkling with the Congress which voted the increase leaves him eligible, while Edmunds, whose term continues through another Congress, cannot under the Constitution be appointed.

IN REPLY to a characteristic free-trade article in the New York *World* on the subject of nickel Judge Kelley has written a letter which is a crushing reply; and if anybody who believes in the *World* ever reads any other paper, he should forever seal it from the oft repeated nonsense to the effect that the tariff on nickel was intended for the protection of a single establishment, and that one owned by Hon. O. J. Dickey, member of Congress from the Lancaster district in this State. Mr. Kelley shows in the first place that Mr. Dickey owns no interest in any nickel mine; secondly, that nickel is found in abundance in three or four States of the Union; and thirdly that the duty on nickel is not protective at this rate, since a few manufacturers enjoy a practical monopoly of the business of refining it.—*Philadelphia Press.*

THE statistics of French commerce for the first five months of the year give the following results: The total imports were to the value of 1,254,000,000 francs, showing a decrease of 118,000,000 francs as compared with the corresponding period of 1872. The total exports were to the amount of 1,035,000,000 francs, showing an increase of 192,000,000 francs over the exports of the corresponding period in 1872. The total revenue derived from the customs in direct taxes is 424,000,000 francs, being 26,000,000 francs more than they yielded during the same time last year.

TWO Peoria boys filled their fond father's pipe with gunpowder, and just after the display of fireworks the old gentleman called up his class in dancing and kept time with the halter strap.

SPIRITUAL EXALTATION.

BY PAUL H. HAYNE.

Oftimes, in this cold world and blind,
Brief glimpses dawn of what might be,
If thought and feeling, flowing free,
Urged heart to heart and mind to mind;

If, scorning dull convention's law
And deaf to wiles of baser things,
Our spirits rose and plumed their wings
For realms of love and realms of awe;

The weary path, the beaten round
Whereon our souls are bowed to dust,
Would vanish in celestial trust,
And discord change to golden sound.

Such the fair mood which round us shed,
O gentle friend! on yesternight,
A radiance which outshone the light
O all the solemn stars o'erhead.

We touched on themes men rarely brook,
Though grand and fresh from age to age,
And glanced at many a mystic page
Of God's and Nature's mighty book.

Till in your deep eyes, raised above,
I saw a yearning passion rise,
As if beyond the mournful skies
They sought the answering eyes of love.
—*Independent.*

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

There is a lesson in each flower,
A story to each stream and bower;
On every herb o'er which we tread
Are written words which, rightly read,
Will lead us from earth's fragrant sod,
To hope and holiness and God.

In prospecting for coal in England, what is known as an exploring company is formed, which furnishes the capital to make the necessary openings. In case coal of a workable thickness is found, the contributors to the fund receive at least double the amount of their contributions in fully paid up shares, in any company formed. The expense of preliminary borings in England equals almost the entire cost of a mine in this country.

Lafayette is trying to affright a portion of its population by telling how their predecessors were handled by the scourge in 1849. Over on the Iroquois they point out the chimney stones of an old log cabin in which four or five women of the town, fleeing from Lafayette, had taken refuge. They all sickened and died in a day. The people in the neighborhood were afraid to bury them, and approaching the cabin cautiously set it on fire, and made it a funeral pile for the dead.

What is the world coming to, when even the babies exhibit such alarming precocity as did a little seven-year old charmer in Brattleboro, who, the other day, sent her beau a love letter couched in the following apt and possible familiar words: "They that seek me early shall find me."

The authorities of Leyden intend to commemorate the three hundredth birthday of their university by publishing a chronological list of all the students who have matriculated there from 1575, the year of its foundation by William the Silent, down to the present time.

In addition to the great native product of Rhode Island oysters, there have been imported from Virginia and other oyster regions, and planted in Providence river, by Boston and Providence wholesale dealers, within the last three months, over two hundred thousand bushels, all of which will be used up within the next twelve months.

There is an effort being made in Boston to establish the fashion of receiving callers in the kitchen, so that pie making and gossip may go on simultaneously.

The *Abeille Medicale* recommends a very simple remedy for the sting of wasps and bees, discovered by Dr. Daverne; it is *aqua calcis*, or lime water. Its effects is described as being instantaneous; it is also known to be good for burns. It must, however, be prepared on the spot mixing up quicklime with water; for, if left to stand, it attracts the carbonic acid of the air, and becomes inert.

The wealthiest man in Maine is a bachelor, and just now he is pestered almost to death. He is quite old, and as it has been reported that he is in ill-health, he is beset by crowds of eager men and women entreating him to remember this and that benevolent religious and educational institution in his will.

Fancy the feelings of those persons who take an interest in statistics: "The discovery has been made that, owing to a very unfortunate neglect of something relating to the important subject of mortality statistics is entirely omitted from the new compendium of the census."

Hatchets are very dear in Chicago. The new directory of that city says there are 428,125 people in the place.—*Lou. Cour.-Jour.*

The Regents of the University of Michigan belong to a perverse and wilf-necked generation. The Legislature of that S ate recently passed a law requiring the Regents "to add two Homeopathic Professors to the Medical Faculty," and the other day the Regents met and resolved with a long preamble and a whereas that they would do no such thing. What the *similia similibus curantur* pill dispensers and their friends in the legislature are going to do about it remains to be seen. It will never do to give it up so, and the contumacious Regents may have a lively time of it before they get through with the business.

As this is the season at which "may fever" more or less prevails, it may interest persons who suffer from it to know that an English medical authority states it can be relieved by bathing the nostrils and closed eyelids with spirits of camphor and warm water.

A four foot snake was recently killed in a saloon at Kilbourn, Wisconsin. He was hunting for an edible boot.

An old couple living near Sparland, Ill., were recently divorced. The husband has since married the hired girl and the ex-wife taken the hired girl's place.

"My son," said a refined mother, "you should not use the word 'blackguard,' it is vulgar." What should I use in place of it, ma?" "Why, use—use—'African sentinel,' my dear."

The styles of prospective costumes are now worn very close to the figure and made without any fullness about the hips. To produce this dresses are heavily fringed or have lead sewed in the bottom of the skirt. In front there is only enough material to exhibit the shoes, and at the back train considerably. This, we are assured, is the very latest French fashion.

The Boston Public Library now comprises 211,667 volumes and 114,206 pamphlets, an increase during the first of May of 1,211 for the former and 1,629 for the latter. The Barton Library, when included, will swell the aggregate of the collections to nearly 325,000 volumes.

An experienced husband in Lafayette sent two switches home to his wife, from which she was to make a selection, but before doing it he changed the tags, putting the $25 piece on the $10 switch, and vice versa. After a critical examination by herself and lady friends, the choice fell upon that labeled $25, and she decided to keep it, notwithstanding her husband's plaintive protest that he could not afford to pay out more than $10 for such an article.

An effort is about to be made in English cities to establish a large number of provident medical institutions for the class of people above the condition of pauperism, who, while unable to pay the ordinary medical fees, are yet able to make small periodical payments for medicine and medical attendance. The scheme has already been successfully tried in a small way in London, Nottingham, Leicester and Coventry.

The last swindle is that of the fellows who travel through the country, and at farm houses offer to exchange new feathers for old. They get the old feathers and promise to bring the new, but fail to return.

A young lady recently disappeared at Sioux City, and a few days after a gold locket was found in a platter of sausage.

A sufferer wants to know how to prevent nightmare. Eat less. One supper of toasted cheese, fried oysters, pickled salmon and lobsters, has been sufficient to make us dream that six cross-eyed blacksmiths were engaged in fitting us with a red hot boiler iron stomach, fastened by poisoned rivets, or that we were falling into a hole a thousand miles deep, with a cream colored idiot on our backs, prodding us with a hay fork to make us go faster.

The New York *Mail* says: "An antique ring, bearing the inscription 'Ethelswitha,' has been found by a laborer in England. It is supposed to have belonged to the wife of Alfred the Great." This relic is not less interesting than valuable, if found now, by a laborer in Bullitt county—an antique horse pistol, bearing the inscription "Julius." It is supposed to have belonged to Julius Cæsar.—*Lou. Cour.-Jour.*

The statement that the sect of Shakers is dying out is contradicted by the Troy *Times*. It says that the family of Shakers situated six miles west of Troy is to-day gaining in wealth and discipline, and holding its own in numbers. Their lands, which were bought almost for no hing, have constantly increased in value, and now they are as valuable for farming purposes as any in that neighborhood.

"A Housekeeper" writes us, asking "how to dress a lobster." We don't know. We never dressed a lobster. If the lobster is about seventeen years old, maybe it would look well in a plain waist with demi-trained skirt of blue silk, and a medium sized panier, and an organdy polonaise, with a pinkish marve chaille; six-buttoned gloves and a white chip hat. We say may be it would; but perhaps "Housekeeper," before dressing her lobster, had better subscribe for a fashion magazine, which will tell her all about such things.—*Norristown Herald.*

The Surveyor General of Wyoming is engaged in surveying the streams and land of Colorado and Wyoming to find out the area they are capable of irrigating, as the Colorado farmers, who have long depended upon irrigation, in the regions south of San Francisco, are moving for a more general supply of water by artificial means.

The annual volume, "Statistique de l'Egypte," which has just been issued by the Minister of the interior, shows that there are in Egyptone hundred and thirteen navigable canals and seven hundred and fifty-six smaller ones for purposes of irrigation, and, in addition to 197,000 sakiehs, shadoufs and other ancient modes of raising water, there are at work in Upper and Lower Egypt nearly five hundred steam pumps. Ten years ago the value of the exports were under three millions sterling, whilst they now amount to twelve millions. Important results are anticipated from the projected Soudan Railway. The Soudan is described as capable of producing in large quantities grain, sugar and cotton.

A Conductor to be Trusted.

(From New York Correspondence to Chicago Tribune.)

One day, before Cornelius Vanderbilt obtained possession of the Hudson River Railway, he was travelling, it is said, from here to Albany and, considering himself on a privilege character, went into the baggage car to smoke. He had been enjoying his cigar but two or three minutes when the conductor came along, and informed him politely that he must not smoke there. Vanderbilt said it wouldn't make any difference—that it was all right, etc., but the conductor was of a different opinion—declaring that it was contrary to the rules of the road.

"You don't know me, I guess," said he. "My name is Vanderbilt; I am sometimes called Commodore. I generally do about as I please."

"I don't know, nor do I care who you are, Mr. Vanderbilt. I intend to obey the rules. If you were ten times a Commodore, I could not permit you to smoke here; and you must go elsewhere to finish your cigar."

The loyalty to duty displayed by the conductor pleased the astute Corneliusle, and he went out, though not before he had said to the conductor: "You are the right kind of a man for your place. You don't respect persons. I think of buying this road, and if I do, you can stay on it as long as you like."

Vanderbilt did buy the road, and retained the conductor. He frequently remarked that that man could be trusted; that he was never mistaken in judging of character; and that he knew, from the first, that the conductor was sound.

The conductor staid on the road for five years, and in that time, as the story goes, stole himself into a pecuniary independence.

So much for Vanderbilt's knowledge of character. Evidently the conductor knew Vanderbilt better than Vanderbilt knew the conductor.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

PRESIDENT JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
HON. THOMAS EWING, Pittsburgh.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
HON. J. W. F. WHITE, Sewickley.

STATE SENATE,
HON. GEORGE H. ANDERSON, Pittsburgh

ASSEMBLY,
First City District,
HENRY H. MCCORMICK, Pittsburgh.
Second City District,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT, Pittsburgh.
County Districts,
J. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins.
A. B. YOUNG, Robinson.
A. C. HAYS, Pittsburgh (South Side).
B. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley.
HENRY GERWIG, Allegheny.

PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Pittsburgh.

COUNTY TREASURER,
Capt. SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
AUGUSTUS BECKERT, Pittsburgh.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
Capt. JOHN MCCLELLAND, West Deer.

CORONER,
WILLIAM MCCALLIN, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
THOMAS VARNER, Baldwin.

PERSONAL.

Hannah T. Gould, one of the Essex county, Mass., group of writers, now dead, more than twenty years ago (satirized) her friend and neighbor, Caleb Cushing, with this epitaph:—

Lie aside, all ye dead,
For in the next bed
Reposes the body of Cushing.
He has crowded his way
Through the world, they say,
And, even though dead, will be pushing.

But Cushing as happily turned the tables thus:

Here lies one whose wit,
Without wounding, could hit—
And green grows the grass that's above her,
Having sent every beau
To the regions below,
She has gone down herself for a lover.

Mr. Purling Paine, reputed to be the oldest man in the State, died at Belvidere, Illinois, on Sunday last, in the one hundred and seventh year of his age. He was born in Norfolk county, England, on the 15th of March, 1767, and immigrated to New York in 1836, going thence to Illinois in 1839. His wife survives him, being about ten years his junior. Mr. Paine, up to his last illness, was hale and hearty, presenting the appearance of a man of seventy five years. His habits through life were those of temperance and activity.

A Green Bay man, named Chester, has requested the President to let him have the hanging of the Modocs. He will furnish ropes and pay his traveling expenses.

Buncomb county, N. C., is to have a cadet, and his name happens to be Gash.

General Beauregard is reported to be in feeble health.

Tom Hood, son of the poet and humorist, will visit America next Autumn.

A resident of Tyringham, Mass., is remodeling his house, and Rev. Walter Chase, who is a good mason as well as clergyman, is building the chimneys.

Robert Kerr, a young man of Irish extraction, of Kilingly, who, after learning the mason's trade, educated himself and graduated at Dartmouth recently, has been offered a position on the editorial staff of the New York *Tribune* by the editor, who credits him with having made the best undergraduate address made at that institution for five years.

President John N. Waudell, of the Mississippi University, publishes a card in the Southern papers, contradicting the current rumors that the institution is suffering from dissensions between the trustees and the faculty.

Elihu Emerson, the "oldest inhabitant" of Leicester, Massachusetts, entered upon his one hundred and second year last Sunday. He is totally blind, but is on his feet every day. He eats and sleeps well, and as he receives the most devoted care of his family, may live several years.

The geographical and literary societies of London are said to be preparing to bestow all the honors in their power on Sir Bartle Frere, Sir Samuel Baker and Sir Henry Layard, for their recent services.

One model does not serve for a whole statue. For Powers' Eve thirty models sat. The models are mainly of the peasant class, but, as was the case with "Canova," whom, it is said, Horsuccine considered it an honor to sit, Powers has sent forth more than one statue in which an arm, a hand, or a foot has been modeled after that of ladies of wealth and fashion, who esteemed it an honor to sit for so great a master.

The Rev. John Gray, of London, a passenger in the City of Washington, lectured at Portland, Me., last Sunday evening. He said the captain of the vessel was hardly seen on deck throughout the whole voyage; that the other officers behaved like men without a commander, and that no order was enforced among the passengers or crew.

Shannon, Louisville produced in the domestic murder line, has handsome features, "distorted by half suppressed emotion," but having beaten the partner of his joys and finally shot her dead, he has carefully observed that he has now nothing to live for.

Ransom Rupe, arrested a few weeks since for the murder of his father, and confined in the Sebastian county, Ark., jail, escaped Monday night by knocking the jailer down. On Friday night Sam Rupe, brother of the murderer, committed suicide by shooting himself through the breast with a rifle. No cause is given as a reason for the act that the people needed rain, and it was impossible for them to have it while he lived.

The two most important postoffices in Kentucky are held by women—at Louisville, Mrs. Porter, formerly of Louisville, daughter of the late Gov. James T. Morehead; at Covington, Mrs. Sultana S. Farrell, nee Sebree. It may not be out of place to explain why the Covington postmistress was named Sultana. Her father was a steamboatman, and at the time of her birth was the commander of the pearl-like Sultana, which was then the pride of the Western rivers. And so it happened that the name of the prince of the waters was bestowed upon the pet of the household.

Ex-Senator Henry S. Foote writes in the Washington *Chronicle*: "It is known to many that Mr. Madison, first Comptroller of the Treasury, Navy General, afterward bestowed on Gen. Jackson to Mr. Clay. Had he accepted it and fought successfully the battle of New Orleans, as Jacksonites would have done, how different might have been his own political fortunes and how different the history of our country."

Lully, the composer, was dangerously ill. A confessor told him there was only one way by which he could obtain absolution, and that was by burning all that he had composed on unpublished airs. Lully burnt his music. On his recovery a nobleman said, "You have burned your opera; and you are really such a blockhead as to say I am a fool?" Lully said Lully, whispering in his ear, "I knew very well what I was about; I have another copy."

Mrs. Stowe is again living in Hartford, and is described as "bright and cheery." Not the least interesting of her many literary valuables is a collection of the almost innumerable translations of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," which is said to have been translated into more languages than any other volume ever published, though the "Pilgrim's Progress may be an exception. Philologists find the various translations of great value in studying the diversities of languages at the same period of history.

Rev. Mr. Bayless, of Indianapolis, denounces "holy grab bags" at church fairs.

Professor James D. Dana, the distinguished geologist of Yale, was elected, July 7, corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences of France, in the section of Zoology, an honor granted to but few Americans. Though it is as a geologist and mineralogist that Professor Dana has won his fame, the original investigations and studies of zoophytes and crustacea, in his earlier years, also secured to him high authority as a zoologist, in which character the French Academy has chosen to do honor.

The vacant professorships in the Royal Academy have been filled by the election of Mr. E. M. Barry, R. A., to the chair of architecture; Mr. Weeks, R. A. to that of sculpture, and Mr. John Marshall, to that of anatomy. The position of Secretary, long held by Mr. S. P. Knight, R. A., and made vacant by his resignation, has not yet been filled.

Delos R. Ashley, who died in San Francisco, July 9th, was born at Arkadelphia, Clark co., February 19, 1828. He received an academic education and studied and practiced law in Monroe, Michigan. In 1849 he went to California, and was District Attorney from 1851 to 1853. He was a member of the Assembly of California in 1854 and 1855, and of the Senate in 1856 and 1857. He was State Treasurer of California in 1862 and 1863. Early in 1864 he removed to Nevada, and was elected to the United States House of Representatives from that State, serving for two terms, from 1865 to 1869.

Nathaniel Stephens, now eighty years old, and blind, was a soldier of the war of 1812, under Captain W. S. Radcliffe, Forty first United States Infantry, with General Scott, has been on the government pension rolls longer than any other soldier. He resided nearly all his life near Canandaigua, N. Y., but has recently removed to Galesburg, Ill. He had one finger shot away in action, and soon after his company received the command, "Fire," when he brought down two of the enemy at one shot. He was afterwards more seriously injured, and, in consequence, received a pension of $6 a month, commencing June 8th, 1815, the date of his discharge. September 29, 1864, his pension was raised to $8 per month, at which rate it still continues. Up to June 4 last, he had received as pension the snug sum of $4,152 00. The pension of no living Revolutionary soldier dates as far back as his does. He has been a pensioner for over fifty seven years. During the late war he lost in the Union army four sons and two sons-in-law.

Midsummer Malaria.

At this season the heat of the sun liberates from the soil, the water and the filth of cities immense quantities of unwholesome gases which the strongest can scarcely inhale with impunity, and which develop the most distressing diseases in the weak and feeble. It is, therefore, of paramount importance to invigorate the body in hot weather. Vitalize and strengthen the stomach and the nervous system with at least two doses per day of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and you will be sure to escape the fits of indigestion, bilious colic, and the fearful scourge, cholera morbus and dysentaries which are so common at this season. Be prudent. A little care and forecast exercised now, may prevent your being prostrated by remittent or intermittent fever, or by chronic liver complaint throughout the year. Do not fail. When vigor is oozing out of every pore under the rays of an almost vertical sun, this genial vegetable tonic supplies to the nervous system an ailment which enables it to withstand the drain.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1873....$778,251 56.
Chartered 1868.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., compounded from the 15th of each January and July. Dividends compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, Jr., Vice President.
J. K. KNOX, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, G. A. Berry, Wm. K. Nimick, Wm. Phillips, J. H. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. E. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug, John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given, that the firm of HUNTER & GRAY has been this day Dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by either of the partners at the old stand, No. 116 Second avenue.

THOS. J. HUNTER,
M. W. GRAY.

Co-Partnership.

The undersigned have this day associated themselves as Co-partners under the firm name of the "SEVERAL TRADING COMPANY, and will carry on the same business, and at the same stand of the late firm of Hunter & Gray, at No. 116 Second avenue.

THOS. J. HUNTER, President.
M. W. GRAY, Secretary.
ALEX. BALLANTINE, Treasurer.

DRY GOODS.

AT

McKEE'S.

Great Slaughter

Of $50,000 Worth of Damaged

DRY GOODS,

Consigned by a New York house, and must be sold at once.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS

AT

GREAT BARGAINS,

A rare opportunity for all.

Also, $75,000 worth of Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS

At prices never before heard of in this city.

A. D. M'KEE,

59 Market Street,

(Old Barker Establishment).

Great Closing-Out Sale
OF
DRY GOODS
AT
A. W. ERWIN & CO.'S,
172 and 174 Federal street, Allegheny.

Great Closing-out Sale
OF
DRY GOODS
AT
A. W. ERWIN & CO.'S,
172 and 174 Federal street, Allegheny.

Great Closing-out Sale
OF
DRY GOODS
AT
A. W. ERWIN & CO.'S,
172 and 174 Federal street, Allegheny.

Great Closing-out Sale
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James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

Buy and Sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

On most favorable terms.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

Orders executed for the Purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

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ALSO,

GOLD.

Represented Daily on the New York Stock Exchange.

Collections Made and Promptly Remitted for at Lowest Rates.

Strictly Business Transacted. Correspondence Solicited.

FIFTH AVENUE AND WOOD STREET.

GEO. B. HILL.....C. HANSON LOVE..JAS. N. HILL.

GEO. B. HILL & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

58 Fourth Avenue,

FREE FROM TAXATION.

City of Pittsburgh

SEVEN PER CENT.

BONDS,

At Par and Interest,

FOR SALE

CITY OF PITTSBURGH

STREET IMPROVEMENT

Seven Per Cent.

Penn Ave. Bonds

At Par and Accrued Interest, Free from Taxation.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.,

BANKERS,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, July 25, 1873.

Money was about as easy to-day as it has been through the week. Rates were steady for loans and discounts and exchange is selling at par between the banks.

—The *Financial Chronicle* thinks that the general feeling in well informed circles is favorable to a continuance of monetary ease and that many of the best observers who have heretofore been doubtful on this subject are inclining the opinion that the loan market during the autumn months will be tranquil, and will be emancipated especially in New York from the chief evils which have caused stringency to grow more and more severe for several years past both at that center and therefore throughout the country. The indisposition of the banks to expand during this dull season must in fact be regarded as one of the healthy prognostications of the future.

—The *Journal of Commerce* gives some interesting statistics of the commerce of the port of New York for the fiscal year ending June 30:

FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30.

	1873.	1872.	1871.	1870.
Ent. for consm'n	$ 584,450,998	$ 635,787,320	$ 505,000,427	
Ent. for warehouse	215,967,991	204,615,000	157,800,234	
Total dry goods	300,418,989	340,402,320	262,800,661	
Specie and bullion	8,840,000	3,284,134	7,848,218	
Total ent. at port	$ 808,718,989	$ 843,889,454	$ 670,648,895	
Withdrawn from warehouse	114,624,000	126,156,000	123,972,961	
Increase				

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK FOR FOREIGN PORTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30.

	1873.	1872.	1871.	1870.
Domestic produce	$223,554,671	$231,729,972	$205,420,581	
Foreign free goods	611,220	1,559,200	2,713,670	
Foreign dutiable	2,796,317	2,462,564	2,877,146	
Foreign & dutiable	10,345,401	10,419,227	6,705,457	
Total exports	$237,307,609	$246,169,963	$217,716,854	
Total exclusive of specie	228,716,609	236,085,773	209,868,636	
Excess of exports	20,997,609	10,196,319	39,219,741	

The gain in exports has been greatest in the last few months, but the whole year shows a gratifying improvement, and the statement may well attract public attention. It is the most hopeful aspect of the present condition of mercantile affairs, and may be set over against the depressing and discouraging signs of the times. For the month of June the imports for 1873 were $24,147,536, against $30,655,552 for last year, and the exports were $24,443,326 against $32,629,762, exclusive of specie, which shows more clearly the present tendency of our foreign commerce.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of government and State bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondents:

	Bid.	Asked.
1881	119	
1882	117	
1867	117	
1868	117¾	
1880, new	117¾	
1867	118¼	
1868	118¾	
10-40s	113¾	
New 5s	115¾	
Gold	115¾	
Currency 6s	114¾	
Tennessees, old	81	
Tennessees, new	80	
North Carolinas, old	37	
North Carolinas, 6s	93½	
North Carolinas, new		
Missouris		

—James T. Brady & Co., corner o' Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	115¾
United States 6s, 1881	119¼
United States 5-20s, 1862	117
United States 5-20s, 1864	117¾
United States 5-20s, 1865	119
United States 10-40s	113¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	115¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	118¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	118¾
Currency Pacific's	114¾

—The gold question is still the chief topic in financial circles in New York, and the upward tendency is shown to that there is probably some foundation for the rumors of an extensive and powerful clique being at work to advance the price. It is believed now that the clique began their movement in this direction more than six weeks ago, basing their calculations then on the expectation of a large export of gold in July to settle the balance of foreign trade, as was the case last year, and that a month ago they held $16,000,000 of gold, which they have been buying ever since.

The experience of this summer has been different from last summer, and, in fact, from any summer for several years past. The heaviest legitimate exports of specie and the highest prices for gold this year were in April and May, or nearly two months earlier than usual. Since then the unusually large volume of exports of other domestic products have prevented the large exports of specie usual in July. The disappointed speculators find that they "got in" at the highest price, and are struggling against the natural tendency of things to keep up the price. One of their methods of doing this is to make shipments of specie to Europe, several large amounts having been sent out by them within the last two weeks. The price of sterling exchange, however, is below what will justify the export of specie, and on the basis of the rates at which the recent shipments of the speculators there must be a loss,—not a very large loss in this trade, with a rich exchange at anything under 110¾, there is nothing to justify the export of specie in a legitimate way.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by George I. Whitney, Esq., broker and dealer in stocks, bonds and gold, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street:

July 25, 1873.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold						
Canton	39½					
Western Union Telegraph	97½	97¾				
Quick-lver						
Pacific Mail	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾
Adams Express		94		94		
Wells, Fargo & Co						
American Express		63¾		63¾		
United States Express						
New York Central	104¾		104¾		104¾	
Erie	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
Michigan Central	94¾		94¾		94¾	
Illinois Central	107	107	107	107	107	107
Cleveland and Pittsburgh						
Chicago and Rock Island	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
Chicago and N. W.	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾
Chicago and N. W. pref						
Rock Island	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
Fort Wayne	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
St. Paul pref.	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾
Wabash	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
Wabash pref.						
Fort Wayne	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Ontario & Mississippi	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
Union Pacific	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
Chicago and Alton						
Chicago and Alton pref.						
Boston, Hart. and Erie						
Panama	125½	125½	125½	125½	125½	125½
New Jersey Central						
Hannibal and St. Joseph	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾
Hannibal and St. Joseph pref.						
Atlantic Mail						

—Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnishes the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

Pennsylvania R.R.	54¾
Reading	58¾
United Companies	97
Oil Creek	26¾
Lehigh Valley	61
Philadelphia & Erie	24¾
Pennsylv'a receipts	54¾
Pittsburgh 5s	72
Central Transport	47¾
Empire Transport	56

FREE FROM TAXATION.

We Buy and Sell on Commission all kinds of

Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

and

Negotiable Paper, &c.

Collections made on all accessible points. Interest allowed on time deposits.

Passage Tickets by the National Line, comprising some of the largest steamships afloat, from or to London Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.

Drafts payable on demand in any part of England Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates.

Geo. B. Hill & Co.

Security Trust Co.

Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania,

NO. 64 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL,

$1,000,000.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

DAVID GREGG, President.

Directors.

HENRY H. COLLINS, JAMES T. BRADY, B. L. FAHNESTOCK, DANIEL RUPP, C. S. FETTERMAN, PHILIP BENTEL, BENJ. SINGERLY, Hon. ROBT. McKNIGHT, HARTLEY HOWARD, L. J. SLANCHARD, DAVID GREGG.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Deposits Solicited and Interest Allowed on same. Dividends, Coupons, etc., Collected Without Charge.

ALL CLASSES OF SECURITIES

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

FOR SALE,

CITY OF PITTSBURGH

SEVEN PER CENT.

Penn Avenue Bonds

At Par and Accrued Interest, Free from Taxation.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.,

BANKERS,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, July 26, 1873.

REMARKS.—We have nothing now to give the reader with regard to the state of the oil market—if indeed there is any oil market here, about which we have our doubts. In our talks with "oil men" we could learn of no transactions for spot on any delivery in the future.

CRUDE.

It is a happy circumstance that there is such a place as Parker's Landing, where oil is sold by the thousands of barrels. Dispatches elsewhere state that 5,000 bbls were sold yesterday at $1 87½, which is an advance of 2½c per bbl on the previous day's prices. The offering price here is 5¼c per gallon, with few buyers.

REFINED.

Market very dull. The asking rates at the works is 15c per gallon, f. o. b. The usual advance is charged from stores for immediate sales.

OIL BARRELS.

The market was unhanged in price; city $2 25, country $2 15.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, July 25.—The *Herald* says: The markets were firm and closed with an upward tendency. On upper road closed $1 97½. Oil City $2 02. Parker's firmer at $1 85@1 87½. Tidioute $1 85. Sales:

1,000 bbls upper road, p. t.....$1 97½
500 bbls upper road, p. t.....2 00
1,000 bbls upper road, spot.....1 97½
1,000 bbls upper road, spot.....1 95
500 bbls upper road, spot.....1 97½
1,000 bbls Titusville, spot.....1 95
5,000 bbls Parker's, spot.....1 87½
500 bbls Tidioute, spot.....1 95

NEW YORK, July 25, closing 24.—Market very dull and hard to quote; buyers scarce. Crude in bulk, 7½@7¾; refined, 17¾c, ready; 18c for delivery. Cases 27½@27¾. Philadelphia delivery—Prices unsettled.

PHILADELPHIA, July 25.—Market quiet; S. W., 18c; crude, 12½c in bbls; cases, 27½c; sales none reported.

OIL CITY, July 25.—Market firm at $2 00 bid.

TITUSVILLE, July 25.—Market quiet and unchanged; sales at $1 86.

BOUGHTSVILLE, July 25.—Market dull and unchanged, except that the news that there is probably some foundation for the rumors of an extensive and powerful clique being at work to advance the price. It is believed now that the clique began their movement in this direction more than six weeks ago, basing their calculations then on the expectation of a large export of gold in July to settle the balance of foreign trade, as was the case last year, and that a month ago they held $16,000,000 of gold, which they have been buying ever since.

The experience of this summer has been different from last summer, and, in fact, from any summer for several years past. The heaviest legitimate exports of specie and the highest prices for gold this year were in April and May, or nearly two months earlier than usual. Since then the unusually large volume of exports of other domestic products have prevented the large exports of specie usual in July. The disappointed speculators find that they "got in" at the highest price, and are struggling against the natural tendency of things to keep up the price. One of their methods of doing this is to make shipments of specie to Europe, several large amounts having been sent out by them within the last two weeks. The price of sterling exchange, however, is below what will justify the export of specie, and on the basis of the rates at which the recent shipments of the speculators there must be a loss,—not a very large loss in this trade, with a rich exchange at anything under 110¾, there is nothing to justify the export of specie in a legitimate way.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by George I. Whitney, Esq., broker and dealer in stocks, bonds and gold, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street:

July 25, 1872.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold						
Canton	39½					
Western Union Telegraph	97½	97¾				
Quick-lver						
Pacific Mail	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾
Adams Express		94		94		
Wells Fargo Express						
American Express		63¾		63¾		
United States Express						
New York Central	104¾		104¾		104¾	
Erie	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
Michigan Central	94¾		94¾		94¾	
Illinois Central	107	107	107	107	107	107
Cleveland and Pittsburgh						
Chicago and Rock Island	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
Chicago and N. W.	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾
Chicago and N. W. pref						
Rock Island	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
Fort Wayne	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
St. Paul pref.	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾
Wabash	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
Wabash pref.						
Fort Wayne	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Ontario & Mississippi	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
Union Pacific	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
Chicago and Alton						
Chicago and Alton pref.						
Boston, Hart. and Erie						
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Empire Transport	56

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, July 25, 1873.

REMARKS.—The wind was all in the right key to-day, and cast dirt in people's eyes without regard to age, sex, color or condition.

So far as the markets are concerned we have little to say. There are few if any changes worthy of special mention. The demand for most articles is to meet immediate wants.

The grocery market, particularly sweets, is active. Flour continues scarce for immediate use. Wheat is in good demand, as are also oats and corn.

Below we give the wholesale rates of the market, unless special mention is made to the contrary:

APPLES—We reported sales at $3 00@4 50 ₩ bbl, as to quality. Receipts 907 bbls.

ASHES—Country lots at 4½c; refined 6c; pots 9c; pearls, pearls, and seconds, 6½c; firsts, 6¾c; black lead 6c.

BEER—$3; XX, $4; porter $10; India ale $11 ₩ bbl; Bass English ale, kilderkins, 25 gals, $24; 10bls, 48 gals, $40.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales at 45@50c, ₩ gallon as to quality.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—Market quiet: ¼ lb cans, ₩ doz, $1 60; ½ lb cans $2; 1 lb cans $3 50; 5 cans $17; 10 cans $33.

BUTTER—There is a good demand for strictly prime butter in packages; common grades neglect. Receipts 12 packages.

BRIMSTAN—We reported sales at 3½@3¾ ₩ lb. Groundhogs—Wrought grades are dull at 4½@4¾c; green 5c; red top 4¾c.

BRICKS—Sales at 8@8½ ₩ hundred for prime white navy.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The market continues fairly active, with sales made by all leading houses as follows: Sugar cured Hams 16c; canvassed sugar cured shoulders 12c; plain sugar cured shoulders 9¾c; rib sides 10½c; clear rib sides 11¾c; clear sides 11¾c; breakfast bacon 13¾c; dried beef 10½c; sugar cured pickled hams 14½c; pickled tierces, 9¾c; refined lard, in tierces, 10c; refined lard, in half bbls, 10½c; refined lard, 50 and 20 lb buckets, 11¾c. Receipts, tierces, 198.

BROOMS—The receipts of broom corn are heavy, being 616 pkgs for the last twenty-four hours. We quote as follows: Factory at 11½@12c for round lots; job lots a shade better; fine 13c.

COUNTRY MEATS—Hams 9@11c; shoulders 5½@6c; sides 7½@8c.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's and Carey's at $12@13 ₩ bbl; lower grades $9@10.

CANDLES—Sperm 45c; grade f, o. b, on cars at 34½@35c.

CEMENT—Beeson's hydraulic $2 00@2 25; Louisville $2 25@3 50; Rosendale $1 00@4 50; white lime $2; calcined plaster $4 50@5 00; land plaster $3 00@3 50.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales at $7 75@8 00 ₩ case.

DRIED FRUITS—Peaches, boat or basket, market 6¾ to; peeled 16@18c. Apples 8@9c. Blackberries 10 to 12c. Pitted cherries, 16c. Prunes, 6@7½ ₩ lb.

EGGS—There is not the slightest change in prices, the ruling figures for guaranteed fresh being 19@20c ₩ doz. No other sales reported.

FISH—Large shore, No 1, $25 ₩ bbl; medium do No 1, $22 50; No 2 large, $20; No 2 medium, $17 50; and extra 2½ more; lake herring, quarters, $4 15; white fish $4.

FEATHERS—Sales of strictly prime at 78@80c; mixed and old 60@60c.

GROCERIES—There is more activity in this branch of trade, particularly in coffees and sugars. It is whispered that one wide-awake house took the precaution to lay in a large stock of sugars, and as their neighbors are short to some extent, they hold the winning cards. Always look ahead. We are reported sales at the following quotations:

Coffee—Choice Rio 26c; good to prime 23¾@24c; choice old Government Java 30c; roasted, loose, 27½c; 1 lb packages, 29c.

Sugar—Cut loaf 12¼c; crushed, 11¾c; powdered, 11¾c; granulated, 11¼c; A, 10¾c; extra C, 10¼c; yellow C, 9¾c; Dakota extra C, 10¼c; C, 9¾c; Franklin extra C, 9¾c; Delaware extra C, 9¾c; II, A, A, A, 9¾c; lower grades, 9¼@9¾c.

Syrups—Common, 28@35c; honey, 45c; golden, 50c; centennial, 60c; Vienna Exposition, 70c; New Orleans molasses, 70@75c.

Rice—Rangoon, 7¾@8c; Patna, 8c; Carolina, 8¾@9¾c.

FLOUR—Receipts 1,873 bbls. The city mills report a good demand for this for the manufacture. Specimens of new wheat are arriving from different parts of the West, which is of fine quality. It promises to be of a prime quality. A circular from the National Mills reports prices as follows: $9 50@9 75 for Straits, $9 25, $8 75, $8 25, $7 75, $7 50@7 00 ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—The following are the receipts of corn, and oats during the past twenty-four hours, exclusive of canal:

Oats sacks.....2,351 | Corn sacks.....909
Rye, sacks.....375 | Wheat.....319

The market, if anything, is firmer so far as regards wheat, and we quote that article active for prime lots could get higher rates, say $1 47@1 52 for prime red winter, holders asking as high as $1 60. No new wheat yet in the market, excepting samples. The market for oats is unchanged at 44@46c for mixed and 45@46c for prime white. Shelled corn in light supply at 53@53c on track, elevator 55 @56c. Ear corn scarce and held at 50@57c. Rye 75 @80c. Barley nominal.

HAY—Demand fair, and prices unchanged. Baled on wharf and track $18@20 per ton as to quality. Not enough loose in market on which to base quotations.

ONIONS—Prices remain unchanged at $4 50@5 00 per bbl.

HOMINY—Sales in a small way at $4@4 25 per bbl.

HOPS—Market firm at 40@45c for fair to choice.

LARD OIL—There is a more active demand, with sales extra No. 1 at 75c; No. 2, 65@66c ₩ gallon.

MILL FEED—Choice middlings $1 25@1 00 ton; good seconds, $1 30; shorts 80c; chopped corn and oats $1 25; chopped corn $1 25@1 00 ton.

POULTRY—Sales of spring chickens by the coop a 60@75c per pair.

POTATOES—The arrivals continue to increase, and, as might be expected, prices are weak and drooping; 45@4 25 per bbl.

PEARLASH—Sales at 6½@6¾c; 9 bushes 85@90c.

RAGS—Sales at 4½@4¾c ₩ lb.

SAPOLIO—Per case of 4 doz, $6; hard, do, $5.

TALLOW—7½@8c ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Highwines 92@94c ₩ per gallon.

WOODEN WARE—Two hoop pails $2 75; three hoop do $3 75; No. 3 tubs $9; No. 2 do $10; No. 1 do $11 25; wash boards, IXL, $2 50; do Todds $4 75; do Acme $7 75.

COAL MARKETS.

LOUISVILLE.

July 24.—We quote Pittsburgh at 20c retail and 15c by the barge load afloat; Indiana and Peacock Pomery at 18c; Kentucky at 17c per bushel retail, and anthracite at $19 cash 20 delivered by the cart load, and 19 cash 50 afloat.

Wool Items.

The wool market has not opened up very active in this county, although a considerable quantity has been purchased. The prices paid are from 40 to 45 cents.

The following is what some of our neighboring exchanges have to say about wool in their respective localities:

Since our report of last week, wool has moved more freely, and our streets begin to look fleecy. Buyers report that over 300,000 pounds have already been bought in the county. The prices have ranged from 38 to 50 cents, 43 being the price mostly paid.—*Cadiz (O.) Republican.*

As a rule, little wool of this year's clip has been sold in Mt. Vernon. Farmers claim that the price is entirely too low, and are holding on with the expectation of an advance, which seems slow in coming. The prevailing figures are 40 to 42 cents, and a few have been sold at 45c.—*Democrat.*

Don't be in too great a hurry to sell your present clip of wool. Good, well handled wool is worth 50 cents per pound, and we believe will bring that price within the next sixty days; but as long as we are willing to take any price that may be offered, just so long may we expect to be offered as low a price as the buyer thinks will buy it. Many of our most reliable buyers are not offering to buy at present prices, preferring to wait until they can offer the farmer a fair price for his wool.—*Washington (Pa.) Advance.*

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, July 25.—Wheat quiet; No 1 Milwaukee, $1 56, 4,000 bus; low and mixed, 53@54½c.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 115¾.

NEW YORK, July 25, 1873—4 P. M.

MONEY.

Money easy at less per cent.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling weak at 109a109¼ for sixty days, and 109¾ for sight.

GOLD.

Gold more active and declined from 115¾ to 115¼, recovering to 115¾ at the close. Loans 2@3 per cent. to flat. Clearings $24,000,000. The Treasury disbursed $180,000. Customs receipts $410,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments quiet and steady.

U. S. coup. '81	120½	5-20s '67	119¾
5-20s '62	117	5-20s '68	118¾
5-20s '64	117¾	New 5s	115¾
5-20s '65	119	10-40s	113¾
New 5-20s '65	117¾	Currency 6s	114¾

STATE BONDS.

State bonds dull.

Missouri	93	Virginia, old	49
Tennessee, old	81¾	N. Carolina, old	37
Tennessee, new	81	N. Carolina, new	13
Virginia, new	50		

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks active with important fluctuations in some of the leading shares. The chief interest was in Vanderbilt shares, Erie, Northwest common and Pacific Mail. Western Union advanced from 91¾ to 91¾, reacted to 90¾, recovered to 91¾. Lake Shore ranged from 93¾ to 94. Wabash sold at 15¾@15¾. Rock Island at 103¾. Erie quiet early in the day at 41¾@42, with a difference between cash and regular of ¼@¾ per cent., but became active at the delivery hour with a difference of 1a¼ per cent. in favor of cash stock. Transactions for each were as high as 43 and regular up to 41¾, but finally declined to 41¾; about 5,800 shares were bought in under the rule at 42@42¼@42¾. Northwest common quite active at 39¾@40¾. Preferred firm at 71¾@72¼. Ohio and Mississippi 28¾@28¾. Rock Island sold at 110¼@110¾@110¾. St. Paul common 52¾@52¾@52¾@51¾; Pacific Mail 38¾@38¾@38¾@38¾; Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central 25¾@25¾; Union Pacific 30¼@30¼; Ohio 29½@30¼, and Wabash 72a71¾. Much of the depression of the day was attributable to exaggerated estimates of the loss at the Baltimore fire. Market closed strong.

Central	101	St. Paul preferred	73¾
W. U. Tel. Co.	91¾	Toledo & Wabash	69¾
Quicksilver	37	Do preferred	83
Adams Express	94	Fort Wayne	93¾
Wells, Fargo & Co	72	Terre Haute	15
American Ex. Co	63¾	Do preferred	34
U. S. Express Co	66	Chicago & Alton	108¾
Pacific Mail	38¾	Do preferred	100
N. Y. Central	104¾	Ohio and Mississippi	28¾
Erie	41¾	C., C. and C.	88
Do preferred	71	Burlington & Quincy	99¾
Harlem	129¾	Lake Shore	90¾
Do preferred	131	Panama	125
Michigan Central	94¾	Illinois Central	108
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	107	Union Pacific	30¼
Northwest common	40¾	Central Pacific	106¾
Do preferred	82	Union	81¾
Rock Island	110¾	Western Union Land	100
New Jersey Central	102	Hartford & Erie	2¾
St. Paul	41¾	Bankers' Bills	109

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, ILL., July 25, 1873.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull; No. 1, $1 25; No 2, $1 23¾; No 3, $1 09. Corn firm at 36c. Oats steady at 27¾c. Rye dull at 57c. Barley dull at 89a93c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady at 91¾@92c.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, July 25.—Beeves—Receipts 800 head, making 4,850 head since Monday, against 3,345 head same time last week. Supply quite full of common quality, more than one half Texans. Trade very dull, and Texans and poor native steers had to be sold at reduced prices. Natives ranged from 10¾c to 12¾c; Texans 7¾c to 9¾c. Among the sales were 54 cattle Texans, 6 cwt, 9¾c; 41 cattle do, 6 cwt, 9¾c, with $1 per head off; 3 cars Cherokee natives, 4¾ cwt, 6c; 24 cars Missouri steers, 4 cwt to cwt, 10¾c; 4 cars, 6¾ cwt, 11¾c; 3 cars, 6¾ cwt, 11¾c; 24 cars Illinois steers, 7¾ cwt, 11¾c; 1 car, 7¾ cwt, 11¾c. Not all sold, and the feeling at the close was weak and unsettled.

Sheep and Lambs—Arrivals to-day 4,270 head, making 14,970 head since Monday, against 14,000 head the same last week. Supply quite full and is too heavy for the demand and the market is greatly depressed, with slow sales at late for prime and 6c for lambs. Among the sales were 2 cars of Ohio sheep, 75 lbs, at 4c; 2 cars do, 90 lbs, at 5¼c; 1 car do, 95 lbs, at 5¼c; 1 car do, 100 lbs, at 5¼c; 1 car do, 94 lbs, at 5c; 1 car do, 92 lbs, at 5½c; 1 car Canada, 78 lbs, 6c; 2 cars Canada, 80 lbs, at 6c; 1 car State lambs, 58 lbs, at 8½c, and one car Pennsylvania lambs, 59 lbs, at 9½c.

Hogs—Receipts, 1,240 head; making 16,525 head since Monday, against 16,170 head same time last week. None on sale alive. City dressed quiet at 6¾a7½c.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, July 25.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, including 17 cars reported to arrive, 986 head; total for the week, 1,791 head; against 1,800 head for the same time last week. No sales to-day, and yards clear of stock, except a few loads of light Texans, which were in unsalable condition. Receipts to-day, 2 cars; total for the week, including reported arrivals, 540 head; total for the week, 1,791 head; against 1,400 head same time last week. Market closed active and all sold. Western sheep $3 50@4 75, Canada $4 75@5 00, and Canada lambs $6 50@7 00. Receipts, 125 State sheep, 79@92 lbs, $3 50@4 50; 191 Indiana sheep, 88 lbs, $4 50. Hogs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 2,400 head; total for the week 26,000 head against the same time last week, 24,000 head. Market closed at $5 10@5 35. Only 4 or 5 loads in pens. Offerings nearly all arrivals for through consignments.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, July 25.—Cattle—Market dull, and for common grades lower, but steady for prime; buyers demanding concessions on shipping grades; sales of fair to choice steers $2 90@5 90; common to good Texans $3 00@4 10; closing weak; shipments 2,955 head. Hogs—Receipts 9,161 head. Market dull and lower, but particularly on medium and heavy grades; sales of common to fair at $4 40@4 50; good to choice $4 55@4 75; with a few lots of extra at $4 80@4 90; shipments 6,850 head. Sheep—Receipts 622 head. Market fairly active and steady at $4 20@4 55.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, July 25.—Flour quiet and firm. Corn dull at $1 00@1 01. Oats dull at 29@30c. Rye higher at 63c. Whisky, 91c. Pork quiet and firmer at $10 00. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged. Lard dull at 9¾c. Hogs firmer at $4 10@4 50 for native; through lots Texas, $3 75; wintered do $4 50.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, July 25.—Cotton dull at 19¾c. Flour dull at $6 50@7 00. Wheat steady; red $1 25@1 30. Corn firmer at 42@43c. Rye quiet at 70c. Oats quiet at 32@33c. Groceries firm. Oils steady. Pork firm and active at $10 00@10 50. Lard dull at 9¾@9¾c. Whisky firm at 91c.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, July 25.—Flour dull at $6 50@7 25. Corn quiet at 46c. Oats lower at 43c. Bran firmer at $1 00@1 05. Pork dull and lower at $10 50, and salable. Lard dull at 8¾@8¾c. Sugar 8¾@9¾c. Whisky shipping dull at 94c. Coffee quiet at 18a20c. Cotton dull; low middling 17¾a18c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, July 25.—Grain quiet. Wheat $1 55. Corn inactive at 42c. Oats unchanged. Petroleum quiet and unchanged.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, July 25.—Flour steady; superfine, $6 50@6 75. Wheat dull at $1 53@1 62. Rye firm at 76½c. Corn quiet at 39a40c. Oats firm at 24a26c. Provisions and petroleum unchanged. Whisky held at 90c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, July 25.—Flour steady at $5 90@6 40. Wheat dull; No 1, $1 22. No 2, $1 23¾. Oats active; No 2, 32c. Corn dull; No 2, 36c. Rye dull; No 1, 59c. Barley firm; No 2, 80c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, July 25.—Flour and wheat unchanged. Corn dull; No 1 white, $1 00@1 01; yellow, 98@99c. Oats steady; No 1 white, 45@46c; No 2, 42@43c. Rye dull; No 1, 69c. Barley firm; No 2, 80c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, July 25.—Flour and wheat unchanged. Corn dull; No 1 white, $1 00@1 01; yellow, 98@99c. Oats steady; No 1 white, 45@46c; No 2, 42@43c. Rye dull; No 1, 69c. Barley firm; No 2, 80c. Provisions and butter unchanged. Whisky 90c.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, July 25.—Flour dull at 15¼a16c. Wheat steady at $1 35a1 40. Oats 52@53c. Lard 9½c. Bacon firm at 8¾a10¾a11c. Whisky steady at 90c.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departure from New York.

Batavia	July 26.....Liverpool.
Ville de Paris	July 26.....Havre.
Canada	July 26.....Liverpool.
Australia	July 26.....Glasgow.
Columbia	July 30.....Glasgow.
Montana	July 30.....Liverpool.
Gallinipper	July 30.....Cardiff.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Greensboro, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, PA., July 25, 1873.

River stationary, with three feet of water in the channel. Weather clear at six P. M.

F.

Brownsville, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., July 25, 1873.

River stationary, with four and a half feet in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer 88 at 6 P. M.

C.

Wheeling, W. Va.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., July 25, 1873.

Weather clear and very warm. The Express, detained by fog, arrived at 11 A. M., and left for Parkersburg, 1 P. M. The Emma Graham, for Gallipolis, left at 3 P. M. River five feet and falling.

M.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, IND

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The War in Spain.

SIX THOUSAND INSURGENTS MARCHING ON MADRID.

MADRID, July 25.—It is reported that General Contreras, the leader of the revolt at Cartagena, is marching on the city with six thousand men, having left a force equal in strength to defend Cartagena. It is also said that he has sent the frigate Amazon to Malaga, and the steamer Fort Picardo to Carbonera to Tarragona, with instructions to the commander to levy contributions upon the inhabitants.

The President of the Committee of Public Safety in Madrid has died from the city.

RETURNED TO THEIR ALLEGIANCE.

BARCELONA, July 25.—The Gendarmerie, of this city, which left to join the Carlists, reconsidered their determination and returned to their allegiance to the republic, amid the enthusiasm of the populace. Only their Colonel and his son went over to the insurgents.

RESERVES CALLED OUT.

MADRID, July 25.—The Cortes has passed the bill suppressing the Admiralty. President Salmeron has issued a proclamation calling eighty thousand men of reserves into active service against the insurrectionists.

SECIZURE OF GERMAN VESSELS THREATENED.

CARTAGENA, commanding the rebels in Carthagena, threatens to seize all German ships now lying in the harbor of that port, unless the Vigilante, captured by the German man-of-war, is restored to the insurgents. There is a rumor, which needs confirmation, that the German Consul at Carthagena has been arrested by the insurgents and held as a hostage.

CARTAGENA, assuming the title of President and Commander of the land and sea forces of the Canton of Murcia, has addressed a circular memorandum to foreign powers. The Consul has instructed the crew of the Vigilante, for fear that the German Consul and his family at Carthagena would be shot. The insurgents have promised to delay the seizure of the German vessels in port three days, so that their commanders may have time to telegraph for and receive instructions from Berlin.

England.

FAVORABLE WEATHER.

LONDON, July 25.—The weather throughout England is fair and favorable to the crops. In London the genial heat continues, the thermometer standing at 85.

AID FOR THE THURSTONE CLAIMANT.

WM. H. WADLEY, member of Parliament for Peterborough, and a prominent friend of the Thurstone claimant, will soon proceed to the United States for the purpose of soliciting subscriptions to enable the claimant to defray the expenses incurred in the late trial.

Russia.

TREATY WITH KHIVA SIGNED.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 25.—The government has received a dispatch from General Kaufmann announcing that the treaty between Russia and Khiva has been signed. The latter promises to pay Russia two million roubles, and to abolish capital punishment in his dominions. In return for this Russia guarantees the independence of the Khanate. The Czar's troops will occupy Khiva until the war indemnity is paid. A portion of the territory of the Khanate is to be given to Bokhara for assistance rendered to the Russian troops.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

FRANKFORT, July 25.—Fifty of the persons who participated in the beer riots in this city several months ago have been convicted and sent to prison for terms ranging from nine months to two years.

LONDON, July 25.—Queen taking his departure from Europe for home the Shah of Persia will embark at Ostende.

BRUSSELS, July 25.—A telegram from Mons says an explosion of fire damp occurred to-day in a coal mine at Frameries. Five miners were killed and several injured.

New York World Special:

ST. PETERSBURG, July 25.—General Von Kaufmann has been ordered to undertake an expedition against the Turcomans in Merv.

European Markets.

LONDON, July 25, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 93¾@93⅞, American securities—5-20s, 1865, 90¾; 5-20s, do 1867, 90¾; 5-20s, do 1868, 90¾; Erie, 42¾. Amount of bullion gone into the bank of England on balance £100,000. Rate of discount for three months bills in open market ⅜ per cent. below the Bank rate.

PARIS, July 25.—Rentes 75 francs 45 cent. net.

LIVERPOOL, July 25.—Cotton firm; uplands 9¾d.; Sea Island 20¾d.; sales 12,000 bales, speculation and export 2,000 bales; American 9,000 bales. Breadstuffs firmer. California white wheat nominal at 10s 9d; club 10s 3d; red winter 10s 1d@10s 2d; red winter 10s 1d@10s. Flour 25s@28s. Receipts of wheat for the week 70,000 quarters; American 37,000 quarters. Receipts of corn for the week 10,000 quarters. Pork 72s. Lard 48s. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester steady.

ANTWERP, July 25.—Refined petroleum 29½ francs.

STATE NEWS.

The Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* favors a simpler and more wholesome diet, and appeals to New York for "cornbread and hominy."

Harrisburg wants small, comfortable houses and cheap rents for her mechanics and other workmen.

A couple of snakes were discovered fighting "for life or death," in York county, one day last week.

George Dunn, a negro, imprisoned in the Norristown jail, committed suicide yesterday morning, by hanging himself.

Rapid progress is being made with the new railroad depot in Reading, and the brick shell will be completed in about a week. One hundred and twenty thousand pressed bricks will be required for the structure, and for the same the sum of 800,000 bricks from Reading yards will be used.

William Blumley clubbed an old man named Pharen, of Elk county, to death, on Saturday last.

Mrs. G. B. Linderman, daughter of Hon. Asa Packer, died on Tuesday.

William Hartsch, keeper of a den of iniquity in Philadelphia, has been sentenced to pay the two young girls from their homes in Berks county, and held in $2,000 bail.

Mrs. Jacob Sprowen, on last Tuesday, the youngest son of Mr. John *Flick*, while engaged in a harvest field, was kicked by a horseand injured in a frightful manner. He is living yet, but his skull being fractured and his brain exposed, the case is considered hopeless.

Thomas Hammond, of Lancaster, went in bathing, a week ago last Sunday, and was never heard about in his bare feet, cut his toes on some cut stone. Paying no attention to the apparently slight injury, her caught cold in the wound, and died on Tuesday of lockjaw.

The Washington *Reveiw and Examiner* has horrified delinquent subscribers by announcing that after September it will run them by means of postal cards.

Joseph Moore had his arm caught in a carding machine in the Uniontown woolen mill, on Tuesday morning, and had it terribly lacerated.

John Garlick, a demented man, fell from the trestle work on the railroad near Lemont station, Fayette county, on the 18th inst., and was instantly killed.

Albert Bogart, of South Easton, attempted to murder his wife, while under the influence of liquor, on Wednesday. He inflicted a severe stab on her arm. When arrested, a butcher knife and revolver were found on his person.

Allentown is to have a "backgammon tournament." There is a good deal of gammon in all kinds of tournaments, these days.

A woman at Roaring Branch, Lycoming county, peeled two hundred cords of hemlock bark last season, and seventy-five this season. The Williamsport *Bulletin* says that a woman who peels two hundred cords of bark in a single season are getting mighty scarce.

Two children of Samuel Haddock, of McIntyre, Lycoming county, went up in the fiery chariot on Tuesday, while trying to kindle a fire with coal oil.

The shipments of huckleberries from Benfer station, Sugar county, average three hundred bushels per day.

"Weiss beer" is the tipple upon which Williamsporters become intoxicated now-a-days "A rose by any other name," &c.

Mr. S. McCray, of LeRoy township, Erie county, about seventy years of age, dropped dead while overseeing some men in the hay field on Tuesday last.

Erie has the State Teachers' Association, too, because of her slim hotel accommodations.

Some Beaver Falls boys, enthusiastic over the glowing accounts of the Eastern regatta, procured a "shell," determined to become amateurs. Their skill was not equal to their ardor, however, and the boat-builder was cursed by a first-class duffing. Only two of them was carried over the falls, but escaped with a few bruises. The boat was badly wrecked.

The Lewistown ax factory has turned out eight hundren axes per day since April last.

The McConnellsville, Huntingdon county, M. E. church is advertised for sale by the sheriff.

On Monday of last week, Mrs. Patrick Moran, residing near Downingtown, Chester county, fell from a cherry tree, a distance of twenty feet, fracturing both her arms and otherwise severely injuring herself.

The Montour County Fair will be held in Danville, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 24th, 25th and 26th of September.

A horse was instantly killed by a railroad train, in Danville, a few days ago.

On Friday morning of last week, a son of John Cuan, residing in Sugeburg, Montour county, aged about two years, was accidentally scalded by his mother accounting the floor of her house, and had just set down at the door a bucket of hot water, when the child ran backward into it, and so severely burned that he died within twenty-four hours.

Gen. Pierce is building a $50,000 residence at Sharpsville, Mercer county.

Wm. Mitchell, of Fairview, has a heifer calf, three months old, that weighs 425 pounds, and measures four feet and four inches around the girth.

On the night of the 17th inst, in Saxon, Bedford county, Mr. Samuel Bumbaugh, aged eighty-five years, fell from a second story window to the ground breaking his arm and bruising his body.

There are seven-een steam saw mills in the vicinity of Strongstown, Cambria county, which are said to cut over two and a half millions feet of lumber annually.

We have received from Messrs. Logan & Gibson, of Jamestown, Mercer county, a sample of wool pulled from the fleece of a two-year-old Merino, or lustre-wooled sheep, which measures from nine to eleven inches in length, and is of extremely fine texture. The sheep from which the fleece was pulled, 24 pounds, while the fleece pulled down the scales at fifteen and one-half pounds. The animal is said to be the largest in the county, hardy, healthy, docile, and make excellent mutton. The fleeces weigh from fifteen and one-half to eighteen pounds each. Mr. Logan is now in Europe, purchasing heavy draft horses.

Harry Foos, employed in a planing mill in Doylestown, had one of his hands taken off by a saw on Tuesday evening.

On the 29th instant a large number of Odd Fellows—between seven and eight hundred—will leave Philadelphia and vicinity on a fraternal visit to their brethren in Easton. They will arrive about 9 A. M. and leave about 6 P. M., spending the interval at the Forest House grounds. A committee of six from each lodge in Easton have been appointed as a Committee of Arrangements, to take charge of and attend to the wants of the visitors.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 25.—River thirteen feet and falling. Arrived—Jas. D. Parker, Memphis. Departed—Andes, Wheeling; Phil Sheridan, St. Louis. Clear and hot.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, July 25.—River falling, with six feet six inches in the canal. Four feet six inches in the pass down the Indian chute. Arrivals—Monte Ekern, Pittsburgh. Departed—Mollie Ekert, St. Louis.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 25.—Down—Arrived—Minneapolis, St. Paul; Johnson, Keokuk; Glencoe, New Orleans; Gen. Anderson, Tennessee river; Sam. Rogers, Cairo; City of Helena, Vicksburg. Departed—Andy Johnson, Keokuk; Red Wing, St. Paul; Belle Memphis, Memphis. River rising. Clear and very warm during the day, with indications of a storm to-night.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, July 25.—Down—Katie. No boats up. River falling. Clear and warm.

Little Rock.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., July 25.—Clear and warm; thermometer 96. The river continues to fall with two feet six inches by gauge. Departed—Fort Gibson, Memphis.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 25.—No arrivals. Departed—Nick Longworth, Cincinnati. Rainy; thermometer 86.

FROM EASTON, PA.

Second Day's *Proceedings* of the Philologians at Lafayette College.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

EASTON, PA., July 24, 1873.

Prof. T. D. Seymour, of Western Reserve College, Hudson, ohio; Dr. George Davis, President of the Western University of Pennsylvania, and Rev. S. Hemphill, of Hairsville, Pa., are among the gentlemen elected yesterday to membership in the National Philological Association.

The papers read were: "The Great Harris Papyrus," by Rev. C. H. Brigham, Ann Arbor, Mich.; "English Grammatical Terminology," Dr. Donal, Newark, N. J.; "Classification of the Greek Conditional Sentences," Prof. Goodwin, of Harvard; "Contract Epic Forms in Alpha," Prof. F. D. Allen, East Tennessee University; "On the More Extensive Study of English Literature in our Colleges," Prof. Schanz; "Anglaasa and its Contributions to the Philosophy of Language," communicated by Dr. Easton, Hartford, Conn., read by Hon. J. H. Trumbull—the best scholar of the Indian language in the country, and almost the only man now living able to read Eliot's Bible. "The Study of Comparative Philology in Colleges," by Dr. March, was the best paper read during the evening session. Dr. Cathill exhibited a papyrus scroll, Saxon, &c., written in Hieratic character, about 1600, B. C., found in a tomb at Thebes. Mss. purchased and presented to his *alma mater*, La Fayette, by Hon. John W. Garrett, Presin at of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The papers of Profs. Goodwin and March gave rise to keaed musical discussion. Goodwin's reasons for his classification of the subjunctive and optative moods in the minds of the representatives from Bowdoin, Penn., Rochester, Yale and New York city, were not good ones. It was elicited in the course of the discussion that Massachusetts had legislated out of the statute the use of subjunctive sunjunctive mood on ground of redundancy, the present indicative having almost always whatever shade of distinct signification the future subjunctive had. Yale, Rochester, Penn., Her scribes now write accordingly, "if a man be starved by the famine," &c., instead of "be starved."

Chance for Crosby.—It is conceded that Anglo-Saxon must be granted entrance into every thorough course of study in our colleges, and into the schools of cities in the way, however. We have not *time* for Latin. The students have been crowded down by reason of the pressure of the sciences to their minimum limit. We dare not add a fifth year, nor require a fifth recitation, for get-at-able lectures. "As for the *elective system* among boys who know not what they want—never! no!" Dr. March had first graduated forty-two young men in Anglo-Saxon. How did he do it? To what extent had he sacrificed the classics in his study on Anglo-Saxon? Had early English?

Dr. M. Mann—Some instructors, like the late Dr. Taylor, assign for one recitation five lines. Professor Goodwin has time to that Howard's class read 7,000 in one short term. At La Fayette, said he, we study the classics, never assigning more than 25 lines for one hour's recitation, but expecting to get over more than 500 in a term of average length. The passages selected are not the good, the bad and the indifferent as they occur, but the most readable representative ones. Our students study them like by heart, and so become familiar with the whole idiom of clear and fixed ideas of the scientific phonology, the comparative grammar of the Indo-European family and the past meanings, the etymology, and grammatical relations, of each and every word. The study of Greek and Latin is not to be given up—Anglo-Saxon is made tributary to the study of Anglo-Saxon, in the justice of which Dr. March agreed in the senior year. He had tried all known methods. Of all methods he was convinced that concentrated labor in one study was the best. Dr. Trumbull—Let us have results. Is now the most thorough and comprehensive class-room drill. It assigns the productions of Anglo-saxon little by little, until the last sessions of the course, when it is made a special, and, at the earnest desire of the class, an optional study.

Chancellor Crosby saw at once that Dr. March's system was "good for learning language, but not Latin and Greek." Professors Johns, of Washington and Lee; Hill, of Georgia; Hadley, of Yale; Gildersleeve, of Syracuse University, Dorgie, of Michigan, and Packard, of Harvard, also participated in the discussion.

The meeting will continue throughout to-day. To-morrow Professor Thomas Morrison to March Monday, gotten up by the Committee.

W. C. A.

INDIGNANT CITIZENS.

The Thirty-third Street Trouble.

Another Meeting of Citizens—An Engineer's Opinion of the Practicability of the Grade—More Resolutions Adopted—The Grade of Penn Avenue Considered—A Change Strongly Opposed.

An adjourned meeting of citizens opposed to any change in the contract between the city and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and especially as to the bridge to be erected over the tracks at Thirty-third street, was held last evening at the Methodist church on the street named. There was a large attendance, the room being crowded and many persons were compelled to stand during the proceedings.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. C. Meyran, chairman, who stated the object to be the hearing of reports from committees, and from the surveyor relative to the feasibility of the grade proposed under the contract with the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Mr. Joseph C. Dickson, from the committee, presented, in print, the resolutions adopted at the previous meeting, which were to be submitted to Councilmen from the several wards interested. He stated that Councilmen had been supplied.

A SURVEYOR'S OPINION.

Mr. P. F. Howley, from the committee, presented a profile of Thirty-third street, showing the street, as it will be after the grade of Liberty avenue, as established by ordinance, is completed, and the contract entered into between the city and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is fulfilled. The profile showed that the grade to be established at Liberty avenue will be 9.8 feet to the hundred. The profile was made by Mr. Devlin, a well known and competent civil engineer, who was employed by Mr. Howley to draw the plan, and if not done by him the officer is instructed to do it at the cost of the owner.

UNPAVED STREETS.

The matter of the unpaved streets and alleys at the Point was also discussed, and on motion of Dr. McCandless the Street Committee was requested to prepare and present ordinances providing for the paving of these same.

It was stated that the reason the work had never been done was that the tenants under the Schenley estate would be liable for the cost.

Dr. Gross suggested that in view of the fact that the Board, as well as the people generally, condemned these unpaved streets as nuisances, the subject should be submitted to the City Attorney, whether or not, under the circumstances, the owners of property cannot be held liable for the improvement.

Other members considered that the question would be one for the Street Committee and Councils, and by whom undoubtedly take action in the matter.

Adjourned.

THE MAYOR'S OFFICE INVESTIGATION.

Meeting of the Auditing Committee—The Question of Summoning Witnesses Resolutions Adopted.

The Committee of Councils, consisting of John W. Riddell, S. F. Fulton and George Finley, appointed to audit the accounts of the Mayor and to examine into the fees, &c., as per resolution heretofore published, met in the office of City Clerk Morrow. All members were present, and the chairman, Mr. Riddell, read the resolution empowering the committee to send for persons and papers. He said that under this he had instituted a subpœna in the case of Mr. Bracken, and had made out a subpœna which had been presented to the Mayor for his signature. The Mayor had declined to sign it in blank, and when the names of James S. Patterson, clerk, Alderman Lynch and Mr. Bracken, with the County Controller, had been inserted, he still refused to sign it, and under the advice of Robert Woods, his counsel, still refuses to sign it.

Mr. John W. Bickell was called for. That gentleman presented himself and stated that he had attended the meeting as a spectator. He was free to state his opinion, however, that the Mayor would not be agreed to by Councils. The only objection he had heard was the impracticability of the Mayor's office, but would suggest that a meeting after a thorough investigation by their Engineers, had, in a regular meeting, determined that the city was unable and could not go back of it. They never ask to be allowed to do impracticable things.

Mr. Finley, of the Twenty-first ward, was next called upon, and made a stirring address, which was loudly applauded. He thought the best course to pursue was the best avenue possible to the business portion of the city, which was by Thirty-third street. He thought the trouble had been brought over the contract—the objections that had been urged and the opposition to the bridge—and that it was only finally agreed to on the part of the city because of no title to be derived from the city, and one of the principal beneficiaries was Thirty-third street. He thought that the citizens who did show a determination to have their rights, and a disposition to be reasonable, these gentlemen of the Mayor to issue subpœnas for all and compulsory powers if necessary, witnesses, and the production of such books as may be necessary to enable to the judgment of the committee now investigating matters to arrive at a correct conclusion. He spoke of the above ordinance and change of grade.

Resolved, That we consider the present grade a good one, and with proper bridging no much better than any other grades now established on the principal thoroughfares of the city. As the grade from Thirtieth to Thirty-third street is invariably but one foot to the one hundred feet, and from Thirty-third street to the Pennsylvania railroad but one foot in two feet eight inches to the hundred feet.

Resolved, That the proposed change of grade would be detrimental to the interests of all those owning property on and in the said line of contemplated improvement involving many of them in ruin, and will be of no direct benefit to the public schools, to the State, to support which the "whole community is taxed."

Resolved then as you have failed to answer my arguments and show a sufficient cause why the Hill shall not be reduced to the established grade, I do therefore now move the previous question: "Is it the supreme duty of the State to see to it that her boys and girls are educated in the public schools in everything that is necessary to make good citizens? If it is, then the whole community education is necessary to make such, and as the Bible is the best to a in the world on ethics, I therefore do move that it be introduced into our public schools, to the end that our sons and daughters may be taught its sound principles of morality."

J. Q. A. W.

THE MAN WITH THE LADDER

He Makes an Ascent at Edgewood.

The enterprising burglar, who aspires to the chambers of unsuspecting citizens of the East End by the use of a ladder, made an ascent on Thursday night, or rather early on Friday morning, at the residence of Mr. James McKay, at Edgewood station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad. Between twelve and one o'clock Mr. D. A. Shaver, master mechanic, who resides immediately opposite Mr. McKay's, was aroused from sleep by the cries of some ladies, who seemed to be in distress. He hastily dressed himself and started to see what was the matter. On the alarm. Before getting to the house, however, he met the inmates call to the street man that there was a burglar trying to force an entrance. At this moment or two afterwards he saw a man rise from the roadside and start in a westerly direction, and on to the farm towards Wilkinsburg. Had he suspected the cause of the outcry, he might have armed himself with a revolver, and with good effect, as the fellow within easy pistol shot of the retreating victim. The burglar made no attempt to enter the house by the front door, as the latter was found to be locked. He then went to the rear of the house, where was lost in the darkness. He then went to the rear of the house, where was found a ladder, and appeared to be without a hat—probably had on a skull cap. On inquiry at the house, Mr. Shaver learned that the thief had placed a ladder against a window on the front part of Mr. McKay. In the second story, and in attempting to enter the room had aroused Mrs. McKay, who screamed, and by so doing frightened him, his design must have been very rapid and ungraceful. He left behind him a long, light ladder, which will be kept as a memento of his visit.

This "stepping" business is becoming rather serious, and if seven-minute brief intervals, during the balate the most public thoroughfares at midnight, with fifteen-feet ladders over their shoulders, without attracting the attention of the police. Edgewood, to be sure, is not yet under the protection of the Thirty-seventh ward; but the practice of stepping into second-story windows, in the manner indicated, has become quite too common, within the city limits. Yet no policeman has ever seen "the man with the ladder." He is not at brief intervals, during the whole summer, going from house to house, and from ward to ward, carrying with him his "base of supplies," yet no guardian of the night falls foul of degree," yet no guardian of the night falls foul of him. He is to be hoped that, in turning a corner some night, he may knock a policeman's eye out; just to give ocular demonstration of the fact that there is "a man with a ladder."

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Regular Meeting—Prompt Measures for Cleanliness Taken.

A regular meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon, all the members being present. The fact that there was a full attendance shows, of itself, that the members are alive to the importance of their work, but the prompt action taken upon what little was brought before them indicates that the Board is alive to the necessities of the season.

The Health Officer made a report covering nuisances complained of, and he was instructed to have the same abated.

THE CONDITION OF THE CITY.

The Chairman, Dr. Gross, called attention to the suggestions made in the COMMERCIAL of yesterday, regarding sanitary reform, and inquired of the Health Officer the present condition of the city.

The Health Officer said that, generally, the city is in as good condition as any previous year, but there are places that are not. In as good a sanitary condition as they should be, and it seems impossible to keep some places in proper trim. At the Point, he submitted, there were nuisances not yet abated, although complained of, but steps had already been taken to have it done.

THE POINT.

The officer stated, in an answer to an inquiry, that the attention of the inspectors has been directed for some time past to the Point, and that all is being done that can be done to have every place put in the best condition possible. The people in the neighborhood, he said, were much to blame, and many not only do not give aid in the matter, but actually to the nuisances and keep them up. A portion of the point was under charge of the Allegheny Wharf Committee and, he understood, that the contract entered into between the city and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is fulfilled. The profile showed that the grade between Penn avenue and Liberty avenue will be 9.8 feet to the hundred. The profile was made by Mr. Devlin, a well known and competent civil engineer, who was employed by Mr. Howley to draw the plan, and if not done by him the officer is instructed to do it at the cost of the owner.

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Other members considered that the question would be one for the Street Committee and Councils, and by whom undoubtedly take action in the matter.

Adjourned.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Semi-Annual Session at Reading—Second Day's Session.

The Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania of the order of Knights of Pythias re-convened in Brenneman's Hall, Reading, Wednesday morning, pursuant to adjournment the previous evening.

The consideration of the revision of the Constitution was continued.

A section in regard to the trial of cases was adopted as reported by the Committee of the Whole at the last session with a few verbal amendments.

The time of holding the annual and semi-annual sessions was discussed. It was finally decided to have the annual session on the third Tuesday in August, and the semi-annual session on the third Tuesday in February.

One-fourth of the representatives of all the lodges in the State is to constitute a quorum at the annual session. Fifty representatives shall constitute a quorum at the semi-annual and special sessions.

Section 1 was then devoted to the consideration of the new Constitution, which was adopted by the Grand Lodge.

The salary of the Secretary was increased from $1,500 to $2,000.

The Grand Lodge adjourned to meet again at nine o'clock Thursday morning.

BUTLER STREET.

Complications Increasing—The Controller Declines to Issue the Bonds.

The property holders on Butler street still continue their opposition to the contract for the Wykoff pavement, and seem determined to defeat the action of the majority of the Commissioners. The street is to be improved under the Penn avenue act, which necessitates the issuing of bonds for that purpose. The contractors are going on with the work, and, of course, will demand pay for what they do. Messrs. Breed and Lyon, the minority of the Commission, refuse to sign the certificate, and the County Controller does not feel authorized, under the circumstances, to issue the bonds. He takes the ground that in case the property holders are successful in resisting the majority of the Commissioners in the contract, which would be void in the Court, the city might be compelled to pay the bonds, without any return upon the property owners. It is also stated that the bonds, even if issued, would be very difficult of negotiation, as no purchaser is to run the risk of a suit. The matter is becoming more and more complicated, and it looks as though it will have to be settled in the Courts.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

The return of the assignee of Lyman Hakes, of Luzerne county, bankrupt, under order of the Court of the said district, was filed and confirmed.

The decision of Register Harper on the petition of the solicitors of James D. Kennedy and Samuel B. Kennedy, bankrupts, to have the fees in said petition was referred, was presented and affirmed, and the assignee directed to pay the said solicitors the sum of one hundred dollars, for services rendered.

A. R. Curtis, of Warren county, bankrupt, having complied with all the requirements of the act was discharged from his bankruptcy.

The choice of assignees in the estates of John H. Troll and Charles Schaab, of Luzerne county, bankrupts, was approved.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

The following decrees in bankruptcy were made: Thomas Lee, assignee of the estate of James G. Niblock and John Alexander vs. E. G. Carrier & Brothers, relative to the landed interest of the latter firm in Jefferson county. The applicat on was for a preliminary injunction to restrain the defendants from cutting a lot of lumber at auction. Decision was reserved.

The South Side Insurance Company.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the South Side Fire Insurance Company, which will be found in another column. Although young, the company has already taken front rank among our home insurance companies, and its business will compare favorably with any. It has for its officers and directors some of the most substantial citizens of our city and districts, and its management in their hands has been, and must continue to be, successful. The company has taken no take first class risks on favorable terms as any company can consistent with a safe and legitimate business. R. B. Bowen, Esq., is President of the company.

Pleasures of the Park.

There will be music in the West Park this evening, and thousands of ladies and gentlemen will assemble to hear it. The music is always delightful and the promenade with friend, wife or sweetheart always enjoyable; but you will not have realized all the pleasures of the Park without having visited the "Ice Cream Parlor" of Mr. Wm. A. Rhodes, 283 Western avenue, and refreshed yourself with his delicious ice cream and confections. It is the popular resort of young gentlemen who "call in the afternoon" and their sweethearts to the "boss that can be had" in the city. Mr. Rhodes manufactures his ice cream by steam, and can supply any number on call. His list of creams embraces Vanilla cream, Pistachio Cream, Neapolitan Cream, Chocolate Cream, Lemon Cream, Strawberry Cream and Frozen Peaches. His Water, Ices (consist of Orange, Lemon and Raspberry. Nothing can exceed the daintiness and delicacy of these creams and ices. They are delicious beyond expression, and we can only add: "Don't leave the Park this evening without calling at Rhodes's."

R. C. Patterson,

Late of City Engineer Corps, will give prompt attention to surveying "Town Plans," regulating city lots, &c., &c. Apply immediately at his office, No. 91 Grant street.

Save Your Money.

By purchasing your books and stationary at Gildenfenney & Hess's, No. 45 Fifth avenue. Remember, they give twenty per cent. off on all sums of one dollar and upwards.

Geyser Spring Water

Is a powerful cathartic, while at the same time, by proper use, its remarkable tonic qualities may be retained to operate as a tonic and builder up of an enfeebled system.

After wines or nearly eating, the water in a sure corrective, restoring the stomach to its natural condition, while relieving the system of uncongenial and injurious substances.

It cures biliousness.

Corrects acidity of stomach. Relieving nervous and feverish irritability and headache.

Geyser Water also acts with excellent effect upon the kidneys.

The LITHIA found in this water is a specific for gravel or stone, and is effectual in dissipating uric acid or lithic deposits, and is a specific in rheumatism or gout.

This excellent water is brought here in its natural condition in block tin lined barrels, and drawn through ice at the drug stores of

MCLARREN & MCKENNAN,

88 Market street, and opposite the Postoffice.

The Weber Piano,

At C. Retter's, 29 Fifth avenue.

Teutonia Insurance Company.

This excellent home company still continues to grow in popular favor, and those who have placed their risks with it have every reason to be satisfied. The rates are reasonable, and as the Directors exercise great care in taking risks, the losses are but few, be of a disastrous character. Those who have not yet insured, should do so at once, but, after making a thorough search for the neighborhood, they concluded that some person was wrestling with a nightmare, and rushed to the rescue of possessions.

A MAN named James Worrall, a resident of Harrisburg, who occupied a room at the Monongahela House, registered at the Mayor's office that on or during the previous night his room was entered and he was robbed of his pocket book containing $1,000 in thirty and forty dollars, a gold watch valued at $120, and a gold ring. He gives a full description of the property.

A PROVER named Landerback came into Alderman Lynch's office, this morning, and stated that Mr. Charles Sproul, Thursday he left without paying his bill, and the police were necessitated to go after him and bring him back. In his pockets were found $12,270. After taking the amount of the board bill and costs of arrest, the authorities turned the excess over to the proper owner again.

JOHNNY SCHOKER was rude enough to steal a ring from the finger of a woman whom he took across the street. Four policemen put chase after Johnny Schnoker, but the escaped by scrambling on the train of the Cleveland Railroad. When the train reached Try street he left it and took passage on a train bound West on the Pan Handle Railroad. This is the last of Johnny Schnoker.

It is stated that, as a result of the recent "split" in the Democracy of this county, a new Democratic daily is to be started here, on the Joint stock plan. Several prominent members of the Cass faction are mentioned in connection with the enterprise, and W. D. Moore, Esq., is talked of as editor. The *Post* will not be disturbed at this announcement. It has only to point to *The Paper* venture, as a lesson to those who would seek to deprive it of its cognomen of "the only."

BOILER TESTS.

Inspection of Steamboats—Hints from the Supervising Inspector—A Site for Making the Experiments.

There was some stir among steamboat owners yesterday, consequent upon the appearance among them of Supervising Inspector General Smith, Captain Devenney, Supervising Inspector, and Messrs. Newell and Atkinson, Local Inspectors. General Smith is here to arrange for the experiments with steam boilers, authorized by the government. The parties named visited the wharf yesterday, and made a tour of inspection among the tug and passenger boats. All the boats were found in first class condition, and thoroughly equipped. General Smith examined some of the steam gauges, required to be placed in the cabins of passenger boats, and pronounced them utterly useless. He did not hesitate to say that it was an impudent attempt on the part of steamboat owners to use them. On the Granite State, a Babcock Fire Extinguisher was examined, but it would not work. The crew of this boat was called to "fire quarters," but as there were only laborers on board the call was not answered. The regulation requiring crews to be drilled so as to be efficient in case of fire, is almost a dead letter. Mr. Cook, engineer of the Grand Lake No. 2, was specially complimented for the admirable manner in which his machinery is kept.

This morning, at nine o'clock, Gen. Smith and the officers named above, together with other gentlemen, will leave on the tug "Mike Dougherty," for the purpose of selecting a suitable site for the boiler testing experiments. The use of the boat was kindly tendered by Mr. Wm. H. Brown. It is thought that a ravine on the Monongahela, about a mile above the City Farm, can be had for the purpose.

Yesterday afternoon a meeting of the Board was held, to examine into proposals for boilers to be used in making the tests. No definite action was taken Gen. Smith, and other members of the Board not residing here, will return to the city until Monday morning. When the arrangements are complete and they will all return to the city to witness the experiments.

THE GRADE OF FIFTH AVENUE.

Father Hickey Submits a Compromise Profile—Important Statement of Mr. Dunn.

Father Hickey, it seems, has submitted a profile to the City Engineer, showing a grade that will be satisfactory to the Cathedral authorities, and at which it can be made without fear of litigation. The profile contemplates raising the street one foot five inches at Smithfield street, and cutting at the west end of Grant street one foot six inches, and at the east curb eleven feet three inches. This will make a grade from Smithfield street of five feet four inches to the one hundred feet. The cut at Grant street can be made to bring the street down at the more I see of it the better I think of it. You cannot see the mark of impression a wagon upon Wheeling hill. This is the strongest wooden pavement I ever saw. I have no more interest in the patent than a stranger, but the way the wood is treated with cement, I believe it will prove durable. At first I was very much opposed to it, but on the foundation stone The City Engineer has not yet had time to examine the profile carefully, but will do so at his earliest possible convenience.

In this connection, the following card from Mr. Dunn, the well-known contractor, is published, giving some additional light on the subject:

PITTSBURGH, July 18, 1873.

To whom it may concern: I here state that sometime before Mr. Bartberger, the architect of the cathedral, in for Europe, I had a conversation with him relative to the cutting down of Fifth avenue and Grant street. He then stated that the contractor of stone engines, and make this branch a specialty. They make the largest stock to builders to their house fronts, which they are prepared to furnish at prices that will compare favorably with those of any other firm. We can commend these gentlemen as enterprising and reliable business men, with whom it will be pleasant and profitable to deal. Their office is at the works.

R. B. BOWEN,

Sworn to and subscribed the 21th day of June, A. D. 1873.

SAMUEL MCMASTERS, Alderman.

Also, Joseph Hastings, who being duly sworn, says: I have been a contractor for paving for nine years; about fifteen years in paving streets. I was engaged in putting down the Nicholson for several years. I put it down on Wood street, Pittsburgh, on Market street, and on St. Clair street. My interest and business has ceased in the wood pavements introduced, and my judgment is that the Wyckoff pavement is the best wooden pavement in the city.

The way in which it is constructed and bound, and the joints broken, removing a portion of the old pavements, removing a part, opens and loosens the whole surface. My prejudices were against it at first. It is so constructed and protected by the cement used that the water runs off and is entirely accidental that the timber will decay, and will last for years, and until it is worn out by the travel of the city.

I have no interest in it. When the patent was first brought on here I was offered an interest but declined it, for at that time I did not know it was about it as I do now. It has proved itself far better than I expected. I put it down on Liberty street.

It is beyond doubt the strongest wooden pavement I ever saw. When it becomes hardened and settled it forms one solid mass. It is a good deal like a plank road. Before the Nicholson, Cubes, Sheds, Coaine Pits, Trestles and all the Tramways, Drifts, Openings, Stables and other structures and excavations required in the operation and leave Pittsburgh 9 10 extended production and shipment of iron and coal.

The Works are now in blast and have been in successful operation for several years. They were laid out, worked and constructed by practical men, and are among the largest manufacturers, the whole expenditure on the property being upward of $700,000. The Blast Furnace has a capacity capable of producing 100 tons of pig iron per day from the ores on the estate, which product has ranked as No. 1 and No. 2 Foundry (gray forge and white iron in the market. The capacity can be greatly increased, at but little cost, by the erection of a second furnace, the site for which is selected.

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The Coal Lands are of the best quality, and possess